

REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES
ON THE
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,
FOR
1893.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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DUNAS CASTLE,

22nd May, 1894

No. 6,279.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1893.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

The Secretary

To the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries.

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

OF THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, FOR 1893.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON,
BARON HOUGHTON, K.P., P.C.,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, in conformity with section 112 of the Act 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 106, to submit our Report for the year 1893, being the twenty-fifth since the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland have been placed under the superintendence of this Department.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

Vessels, Men, and Boys.

We find that 6,579 vessels and boats were actually engaged in the Sea Fisheries in 1893, as compared with 6,371 in 1892. This shows an increase of 208, which occurred amongst the 2nd and 3rd class boats. There were 24,001 men, and 1,315 boys employed, showing increases over the previous year of 730 and 244 respectively. Of the vessels 387 were first class, 2,680 second class, and 3,512 third class. Details are given in the Appendix No. 1, page 55.

IRISH BOATS ATTENDING THE SCOTCH FISHERY, &c.

The following number of boats left Ireland during 1893 for other Fisheries:—

From Arklow—9 First Class and 2 Second Class, Scotch Herring Fishery.

CASUALTIES.

During the year ended 30th September, 1898, five fishermen were lost while engaged in fishing work. This does not include fishermen who were lost while carrying seaweed, or at other work not connected with fishing operations. Two 1st class, eight 2nd class, and three 3rd class boats were also lost or destroyed, while one 2nd class and six 3rd class boats were damaged.

The following particulars of the casualties may be interesting :—

Proceeding southward along the coast from Dublin, the first casualty we meet was that of a 2nd class boat, which broke from her moorings, and was smashed on the rocks at Seven Heads, County Cork.

A 3rd class boat was damaged on the beach in the neighbourhood of Castletownshend.

A 1st class vessel caught fire in Baltimore Harbour one night when the crew were ashore. The origin of the fire is not known. The boat was entirely destroyed.

A man from Dingle brought his canoe to Smarwick to fish in July last. He left the pier at the latter place to go to Glassabeg, for the purpose of getting another man to fish with him. There was a heavy swell on the foreshore of Glassabeg—the canoe became unmanageable here, and coming broadside on the rocks, capsized. The man clung to the rocks for a few moments, but a wave washed him off and he was drowned. His body was recovered on the following morning. Five 3rd class boats were broken here during year by gales.

A man from Carrigaholt serving on board a fishing boat from that place, but cruising off Kerry Head, was dragged overboard while attempting to draw a bucket of water on deck. The vessel, which was travelling fast, rounded to as soon as possible, and a boat was launched, but no trace of the man could be discovered.

A 2nd class boat belonging to Ardmore, Kilkerrin, returning from fishing on the 30th May last, at 10.30 p.m., struck on a rock and sank half a mile off Ardmore Point.—One of the crew of 3 men in trying to swim to the shore, was drowned. The other two held on to the masthead, which showed out of the water, and were taken off in an exhausted condition. The boat was afterwards raised and repaired.

A new canoe, belonging to Ardnamagruagh, Tully, was washed away from the beach by an unusually high tide in March, 1898.

On the 10th August last, a man fishing for mackerel, from some rocks off Ashleam Head, fell into the sea and was drowned. The weather was rough at the time, and he adopted rod fishing as no boat could leave Ashleam Cove.

In the neighbourhood of Elly Bay a 3rd class boat was broken on the rocks, past repair.

Near Malinbeg, on the 1st March, 1898, a boat returning to land with a load of fish was capsized. One of the crew was drowned. The others were rescued.

Two 2nd class boats were destroyed at their moorings, one at Greencastle, County Donegal, and one at Shrove, County Donegal, on 31st August, last.

Five 2nd class boats were lost in the neighbourhood of Moville, from want of shelter. They were anchored off the shore with ballast on board, and sudden storms coming on caused them to fill and founder at their moorings.

A 1st class boat, laid-up in Strangford Lough, was totally destroyed by fire in July last. The origin of the fire is not known.

The following casualties also occurred amongst fishermen and boats, but not while employed in work connected with fishing :—

Off Rosslare (County Wexford), a boat bought from the original owner, a fisherman, for the purpose of carrying seaweed, was lost at this work.

A fishing boat, used on the 15th August, last, as a pleasure boat, was lost in the Shannon Estuary. All her passengers were drowned, amongst them the two owners, who were fishermen.

In the middle of May last, a boat engaged in gathering seaweed, on one of the small islands off the coast, in the neighbourhood of Blackhead Point, was swamped. One fisherboy was drowned.

At Port Delick, Tory Island, on 15th August last, a boat engaged in carrying provisions to the island, capsized. Two fishermen and a woman were drowned.

A 2nd class boat, belonging to Burr Point, County Down, was lost while conveying building materials from Belfast in January, 1898. Three men were drowned.

STATISTICS OF FISH (EXCLUDING SALMON) LANDED.

According to the returns we have received from those places around Ireland from which we have been able to obtain information, the total quantity of fish (excluding shell fish) captured in 1893 was 780,965 cwts., valued at £290,518. In 1892 the corresponding figures were 606,426 cwts., and £270,662. The former therefore shows an increase of 174,539 cwts., and £19,856. It will be seen that the increased value is not in proportion to the increased catch.

The following figures will show at a glance a comparison of the takes on the different coasts during the last two years. They are arranged consecutively for the years 1893 and 1892:—North Coast, 41,184 cwts. (£10,447), 37,925 cwts. (£12,875); East Coast, 126,082 cwts. (£70,799), 100,598 cwts. (£65,940); South Coast, 338,162 cwts. (£110,489), 338,221 cwts. (£127,789); West Coast, 280,537 cwts. (£98,783), 129,682 cwts. (£64,058).

The take was thus greater in 1893 on all coasts, except the South; the West being more than double.

Reducing the foregoing to average prices, we find that all the different descriptions of fish taken together realised during 1893 and 1892 respectively—on the North Coast, 5s. 1d. and 6s. 9d. per cwt.; on the East Coast, 11s. 3d. and 13s. 1d. per cwt.; on the South Coast, 6s. 8d. and 7s. 7d. per cwt.; and on the West Coast, 7s. 1d. nearly, and 9s. 11d. per cwt.

Referring to the statistics for 1893, we find that the total quantity captured is made up as follows:—Turbot, 1,465 cwts. (£5,210); Soles, 2,719 cwts. (£9,117); Mackerel, 467,560 cwts. (£152,512); Herrings, 105,606 cwts. (£30,952); Cod, 41,664 cwts. (£18,873); Ling, 17,775 cwts. (£7,603); Hake, 38,973 cwts. (£15,508); Haddock, 22,104 cwts. (£14,401); Whiting, 16,898 cwts. (£7,634); Sprats, 1,914 cwts. (£212); all others except shell fish, 64,287 cwts. (£28,496).

The turbot shows an increase in capture of 44 cwts. over that of the preceding year, Turbot. and in the amount realised of £799. The averages for the two years would be £3 11s. 2d. per cwt. and £3 2s. 1d. per cwt. The different coasts yielded respectively in 1893 and 1892:—North, 76 cwts. and 41 cwts.; East, 846 cwts. and 572 cwts.; South, 114 cwts. and 100 cwts.; West, 429 cwts. and 708 cwts.

The total quantity of soles captured (2,719 cwts.) shows a very considerable falling off Soles. over 1892 (3,859 cwts.), and the amount realised was £5,531 less. The average prices for the two years were—(1893) £3 7s. 1d. per cwt., and (1892) £3 16s. 5d. per cwt. The different coasts yielded respectively in 1893 and 1892:—North, 161 cwts. and 137 cwts.; East, 1,123 cwts. and 1,312 cwts.; South, 467 cwts. and 557 cwts.; West, 968 cwts. and 1,853 cwts., while the average prices per cwt. were—North, £2 19s. 9d. and £3 18s. 10d.; East, £2 16s. 8d. and £3 1s. 4d.; South, £3 12s. 6d. and £3 10s. 1d., and West, £3 17s. 8d. and £4 10s. 4d.

The mackerel taken in 1893 shows an increase of about 145,713 cwts. over that taken Mackerel. in 1892, and realised about £19,932 more. More than half was taken on the South Coast, and almost the entire balance on the West Coast (nearly three times as much as in 1892); the East Coast only furnishing 3,550 cwts., and the North Coast 239 cwts.

The total quantity, 105,606 cwts. (£30,952), of herrings showed an increase of 9,317 Herrings. cwts. over 1892, but a decrease of £838. The catch was divided amongst the coasts as follows:—North, 24,832 cwts. (£4,724); East, 26,111 cwts. (£12,723); South, 18,612 cwts. (£6,290); West, 26,051 cwts. (£7,215). Compared with 1892, the North Coast yielded 10,422 cwts. more, the East Coast, 11,019 cwts. more, the South Coast, 21,710 cwts. less, and the West Coast, 9,586 cwts. more. The average prices per cwt. for 1893 and 1892 were—for the North Coast, 3s. 10d. and 4s. 9d.; East Coast, 7s. 1d. and 8s. 11d.; South Coast, 6s. 9d. and 6s.; and West Coast, 5s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.

The amount of cod (41,664 cwts.) taken in 1893, shows an increase of 4,750 cwts. Cod and £1,636 over the preceding year. The average prices per cwt. were (1893) 9s. 1d., and (1892) 9s. 4d. Last year and the preceding one the different coasts yielded respectively—North, 3,051 cwts. and 5,213 cwts.; East, 21,063 cwts. and 17,992 cwts.; South, 3,606 cwts. and 3,353 cwts.; West, 13,944 cwts. and 10,356 cwts. The average prices obtained last year on these coasts in the order before given were—6s. 4d., 11s. 6d., 10s. 8d., and 5s. 7d.

The amount of ling (17,775 cwts.) taken in 1893, shows a decrease of 2,098 cwts. and Ling £71 compared with the preceding year. The average prices per cwt. were—(1893)

8s. 7d., and (1892) 7s. 9d. The different coasts yielded respectively in 1893 and 1892—North, 1,392 cwts. and 1,594 cwts.; East, 6,721 cwts. and 4,497 cwts.; South, 3,453 cwts. and 4,493 cwts.; West, 6,210 cwts. and 9,289 cwts. The average prices obtained last year on these coasts in the order before given were—5s. 5d., 10s. 8d., 9s. 10d., 6s. 3d.

Hake. The amount of hake (88,973 cwts.) taken in 1893, shows a very considerable increase when compared with that of 1892 (19,963 cwts.), and the amount realised was £4,736 more. The average prices per cwt. were—(1893) 8s., and (1892) 10s. 10d. The different coasts yielded respectively in 1893 and 1892: North, nil, nil; East, 3,599 cwts. and 5,078 cwts.; South, 31,850 cwts. and 13,537 cwts.; West, 3,524 cwts. and 1,348 cwts. The average prices per cwt. obtained last year on these coasts in the order before given were—nil, 14s. 2d., 7s. 1d., 8s. 8d.

Haddock. The amount of haddock (22,104 cwts.) taken in 1893, shows a decrease of 3,466 cwts. and £1,289, compared with the preceding year. The average prices per cwt. were—(1893) 13s., and (1892) 12s. 3d. The different coasts yielded respectively in 1893 and 1892—North, 2,527 cwts. and 6,549 cwts.; East, 16,509 cwts. and 14,186 cwts.; South 1,025 cwts. and 1,018 cwts.; West, 2,048 cwts. and 3,817 cwts. The average prices obtained last year on these coasts in the order before given were—8s. 5d., 14s. 1d., 12s. 9d., 10s. 2d.

Whiting. The amount of whiting (16,898 cwts.) taken in 1893, shows an increase of 1,285 cwts. and £554 over that of the preceding year. The average prices per cwt. were—(1893) 9s., and (1892) 9s. 1d. The different coasts yielded respectively in 1893 and 1892—North, 435 cwts. and 1,031 cwts.; East, 9,881 cwts. and 7,079 cwts.; South, 1,484 cwts. and 486 cwts.; West, 5,098 cwts. and 7,017 cwts. The average prices obtained last year on these coasts in the order before given were—5s. 2d., 9s. 7d., 8s. 5d., 8s. 6d.

Sprats. The amount of sprats (1,914 cwts.) taken in 1893, shows a very considerable falling off when compared with 1892 (9,970 cwts.), and the amount realised was £747 less. The average prices per cwt. were—(1893) 2s. 3d., and (1892) 1s. 11d. The yield was divided between the South Coast—1,424 cwts. (£158) and the West Coast—490 cwts. (£54). In 1892 the South Coast yielded 9,944 cwts. (£956), and the West Coast, 26 cwts. (£3).

SHELL FISH.

Shell Fish. The total quantity of shell fish taken valued £55,990; of this the lobster fishery is credited with £31,050; oysters are estimated to value £6,770; crabs value £4,000; and the balance (cockles, periwinkles, mussels, &c.) value £14,170.

A comparison between 1893 and 1892 is not made in regard to shell fish, because the figures relating to the latter year were obtained only from collectors of statistics, while additional information has been obtained in respect of 1893, and has been added to that obtained from the collectors.

LOANS.

We received during the year 125 applications from 153 persons for loans amounting to £3,378 4s. Of these we recommended 102 to 121 persons, to the amount of £2,516 4s. The sum actually issued during the year was £2,367 15s. 6d.

Amongst the larger sums the loan of which we recommended there were three in the county Cork of £100 each, to enable persons to purchase nets, and one of £200 for repairing a boat and obtaining gear.

In Dublin a loan of £100 was recommended to enable borrower to purchase a punt and gear, and another of £80 to repair a trawler.

In Limerick £340 was recommended for the purchase of a boat and gear.

In Londonderry £50 for the like purpose.

In Mayo £50 was recommended to enable a boat to be repaired, and gear to be obtained.

In Wicklow £300 for purchase of a boat and gear.

The other Loans were under £50 but not less than £5.

According to a statement received from the Board of Works, the total advanced up to the 31st December, 1893, out of the £20,000 reserved under the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891, for administration by us, was £5,749 15s. 6d.,

for which promissory notes (to cover principal and interest) for £6,233 19s. 4d. were signed by the borrowers. The repayments to same date were £1,330 5s. 1d.; the outstanding promissory notes not arrived at maturity £4,760 1s. 11d.; and the arrears £143 12s. 4d.

At the beginning of the year the fund consisted of £17,000 in Government Stock; £1,382 9s. cash, and outstanding promissory notes, £3,168 6s. 10d., while at the termination thereof the amount in Government Stock remained unaltered. The cash was £333 12s. 9d., and the outstanding promissory notes £4,503 14s. 3d.

The particulars relating to the different counties will be found in the appendices pages 82 and 83.

PIERS AND HARBOURS.

In our report for the year 1885, we gave returns to the following effect:

1. The sums allocated from the Sea Fisheries Fund of £250,000, granted by the Act 46 & 47 Vic., c. 26, out of the Irish Church Fund, for the purposes of such works in the several counties.

2. A list of the applications received for grants for constructing such works.

3. The particular piers or harbours on which grants were recommended, together with the amounts of the estimates for such works, and the sources from which such amounts were to be made up.

4. The works recommended, the estimates for such, the amount of the contracts where contractors had been obtained, the date for completion of work, and the date completed.

5. The counties from which cash contributions were received towards certain works, the grants and the loans sanctioned to complete the engineer's estimate.

6. The counties from which no cash contributions were received, and the amounts of the grants and loans sanctioned to make up engineer's estimate.

7. A summary showing the total estimates for works recommended, and the manner in which these amounts were provided by cash contributions, grants, and loans, after reserving out of the £250,000 a sum of £20,000 for expenses; and a summary of the allocation of the fund of £250,000.

We continue Return No. 3, with additional particulars received from the Board of Works, made up to the 31st March, 1894. See Appendix No. 12, pages 84 and 85.

SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY.*

The spring fishing of 1893 presents some points of special interest. The weather was exceptionally fine, so that it was possible for boats on the west of Ireland to fish every night while the season lasted; but on the south coast the excessively calm weather proved a disadvantage on many occasions, and over-day fish were not uncommon.

Though the month preceding the mackerel season was much warmer than the corresponding month last year, the sea temperature showed but little advance in comparison. On the west coast it attained 50° only 48 hours earlier than in 1892, and the main fishing by large boats on the south and west opened on the 4th of April instead of on the 6th, as in 1892. Previous to this date some mackerel were caught, chiefly by canoes and row boats.

Lent was over before the fishing began, and the Easter holidays, with their usual market depression, influenced the opening prices. The amount of fish captured in April being more than twice as great as that caught in the same month of 1892 also depressed prices in that portion of the season when high prices might have been expected.

The boats engaged to buyers at contract prices consequently came off better, as a rule, than those depending on the open market; and in some cases realized large sums.

The English buyers, with very few exceptions, formed themselves into a syndicate, and contracted with a large number of boats, which fished for them from Castletownsend to the Arran Islands.

Three Manx co-operative associations also fished in Kinsale, Castletownsend, Crookhaven, and Fenit; and sent their own fish to English markets. Fish from the Arran Islands was similarly disposed of by the agent of the Congested Districts Board.

* This section was issued as an *ad interim* Report on 10th September, 1893, and is only registered here.

The fishery on the west coast was remarkably good—Fenit being the port from which the largest amount was despatched, and where most money was made by individual boats.

The amount of fish despatched by railway far exceeded the amount thus despatched in former years. This was owing chiefly to the fact that nearly all the Arran Island fish, and a large proportion of that landed at Fenit, were sent via Dublin. The amount was so great that not only were special trains necessary, but the London and North Western Co. had to put on special steamers at the North Wall Station. Complaints were made that serious delays occurred at Holyhead. The railway officials, however, made great efforts to get the fish through, quickly; and no doubt greater facilities will be provided next season. At Galway, the Midland Great Western Railway Company made new sidings to the dock, so as to facilitate the landing of fish. Since the close of the spring fishing two new lines of railway, touching deep water, have been opened, viz., one to Valencia in Kerry, and one to Killybegs in Donegal. The former will no doubt be availed of; and although the spring mackerel fishing has not been yet attempted so far north as Donegal Bay (except by a few canoes on the Mayo coast), Killybegs may yet become a port for despatch.

While noting the successful season of 1893 on the west coast, it is to be regretted that the fishing at the old centres of the trade on the south coast was not what might have been expected. Calm weather, and the small size of the fish captured, had much to say to the failure; and many boats in the large fleets which worked from Kinsale and Baltimore had to return home without paying their expenses.

It may here be well to remark that no general conclusion should be drawn from such an exceptional year's fishing. The weather on the west coast was, as has been stated, unusually fine; and, when plans for next season are being formed, this must be borne in mind, as should also the migrations of fish which, although certain in some ways, are in other respects as uncertain as the weather.

The total number of boxes, of about 60 fish each, captured amounted to 234,862 and the total value to £105,649. This would give an average all round of about 9s. per box.

The following number of boats attended the Spring fishing:—English, 37; Scotch, 9; Manx, 230; French, 93; Irish, 1st class, 233.

2nd „ 60.

3rd „ 809 (including carracks).

A table showing particulars of the fishing carried on at the different places round the coast, will be found in the Appendix, No. 3, pages 58 and 59.

The following is an extract from the Report for 1893, published by the Boston Fish Bureau:—

“FRESH MACKEREL.

“One fresh mackerel the first of the season was received from Cape Cod on Saturday, May 29, which weighed 3½ pounds and sold at \$1.10. The first mackerel from Cape Cod the previous year arrived April 21, and sold at seventy-five cents. The first mackerel was caught on the coast of Nova Scotia, near Yarmouth, May 15; the previous year May 11.

“The first fresh mackerel received from Nova Scotia were nearly all large fish weighing 1½ pounds in weight and running 75 fish to an ice barrel. The week ending June 2nd, 4,000 barrels of fresh mackerel arrived from Yarmouth, sales of which were made at 6 cents each.

“The first of July some of the market fishermen made hauls of from 10 to 75 barrels of mackerel between Cape Cod and Cape Ann, for which they received 4½ for small and 10 cents for large.”

AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHERY.

Mackerel are captured in the autumn all round Ireland, and form a cheap article of food, which is sold fresh in the local markets, or salted for winter use. It is, however, on the south-west coast, where the fish are usually larger and in greater schools than on the east coast, that the fishery is prosecuted on an extensive scale, and curing for export to America is carried on. During the past year, mackerel were cured at Kinsale and westwards, at almost every suitable locality, as far as Tralee Bay. A little was also done in the Aran Islands, and on the north coast of Mayo.

The districts most resorted to for this trade are the promontory between Bantry Bay and the Kenmare River, where about 18,000 barrels were cured, and where about 200 men and boys and 400 women and girls found employment in cleaning and pickling

the fish; on the Dingle peninsula, where between 11,000 and 12,000 barrels were cured; and the ports of Glendore, Castletownsend, Baltimore, and Port Magee, where a brisk trade was carried on.

The year that has just passed will long be remembered as an exceptionally productive one, so far as the mackerel fisheries are concerned, and the catch so far exceeded the expectations of the merchants that the sale of their cured fish has been imperilled by its great quantity. In 1892, 18,400 barrels of pickled mackerel were prepared for the American market. In 1893 there were no less than 51,252. In fact, the output of the curing stations has been more than double that of the best year since the commencement of the industry. The benefit of this to the local fishermen has been of course enormous, but the benefit to the curers, until the stocks are cleared off, must remain an unknown quantity.

The dependence of this curing trade on the American demand renders it advisable to take a glance across the Atlantic and see what the conditions are over there.

The year that has just closed has been in the United States one of great commercial depression—71 Railways have passed into the hands of receivers, 200 National Banks and private institutions have stopped payment, and it would be impossible for this depression not to affect the price of all commodities, and amongst others the fish sent there from Ireland.

As we have described in former Reports, the demand for Irish mackerel depends in the first place on the failure of the American mackerel fishery. When this fishery was at its height, the United States consumed in one year, 591,621 barrels of mackerel, of which the greater part were caught on the New England coast, the remainder coming from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island. During the past twelve months, preparations were made on the whole North American coast, for the capture and cure of 300,000 barrels, but the total catch was only 52,000 barrels.

Ireland, as we can see, may furnish about 50,000 barrels, and Norwegian curers may send 11,000 to help to meet the requirements of the American people, but all this comes short of what that population might easily consume.

As one of the large Boston firms has constantly pointed out, one set of people in America look for pickled mackerel as a luxury, and will have nothing but the best; the other, which is by far the largest, will not have it unless it is cheap.

By the former section, Norwegian mackerel has been esteemed most highly, twenty-five dollars per barrel not being an unusual price. The Irish fish, though steadily gaining reputation for quality, cannot yet equal the Norwegian, and in consequence of the high tariff it cannot be sold cheap. If Irish mackerel cannot command twelve to fourteen dollars per barrel in America, the curer, unless he has bought his fish at a very low price, must suffer loss, and the trade become impossible. When the American mackerel fishery was prosperous, mackerel used to sell at eight dollars per barrel, and thus a large number of people used it as a cheap form of food, and an immense quantity could be sold. It is impossible, considering the tariff, for Irish mackerel to become attractive as a very cheap form of food, and it therefore behooves us to aim at the wants of that section of the community which will have nothing but the very best.

The new Tariff Bill, known as "The Wilson Tariff Bill," will, if it become law, reduce the duty on Salt Mackerel by 50 cents.

Up to the present this excellent form of food finds no sale in the British markets, but we are taking steps to see whether it may not be possible to open up new markets for it on the Continent.

Turning to the fresh fish trade as carried on in the autumn fishery, some points of special interest have to be noted. The despatch of autumn mackerel to the English markets, which a few years since was almost nil, has been steadily increasing. The opening of railways to the west coast has given a fresh stimulus to the trade. In illustration of this, the extension of the Great Southern and Western System to Cahirciveen and Valentia, which took place during the past summer, is worthy of consideration. The district, of which Cahirciveen is the centre, has hitherto been a good one for mackerel curing, and the take of fish during the past autumn was large, but from the 12th of September, on which day the new railway opened, the facility thus afforded for sending the fish away fresh, produced a rise of price which in about two weeks was so great that curing had to be abandoned, and 110 tons of fish were sent away by rail to England at prices about double what had previously been paid in the district. The influence of this development was not confined to the immediate locality, but the curers were driven to seek cheap mackerel in more distant creeks, and thus, no doubt, an increased trade may be expected in remote districts, where experiments

were only tried this year. The improvements being carried out by the Congested Districts Board will afford new facilities for landing fish in this district.

All the extensions of railways on the south-west coast have been helpful to the fish trade. The West Clare line has also offered new facilities.

And it is to be hoped that the stimulus given to the fishery by the railway to Killybegs may go on increasing.

During the past year the fishing at Smurwick was remarkable owing to its being carried on successfully in every month from the 1st of January to the middle of December, when it was stopped by storms, thus proving that mackerel frequent our coasts permanently throughout the year. The system of setting nets in the day time, which is illegal but unfortunately practised in this and some other districts, is much to be regretted, as experience has shown that it tends to scare fish from localities where otherwise they would prove a lasting and valuable possession.

The prices paid for mackerel for curing during the season varied from 5s. to 9s. per hundred, but occasionally higher and lower prices prevailed.

MACKEREL CURED for EXPORTATION in the AUTUMN of 1893.

Where cured.	No. Barrels.	Where cured.	No. Barrels.
Youghal,	12	West Cove,	500
Kinsale,	834	Ferrisburgh,	220
Union Hall,	3,267	Ballinskelligs,	296
Glendare,	855	Boat Cove, Glen,	390
Castletownsend,	3,406	Port Magee,	2,077
Baltimore,	5,065	Kilgiltown,	1,078
Seahill,	960	Cocanna,	140
Cape Clear,	1,070	Diagh,	8,730
Kilcrohane, Durrus,	200	Ballinagall,	1,900
Dunmanu,	1,017	Brandon,	600
Castletown Bere,	310	Kilcronan,	130
Ballydonagan,	2,680	Mullingcross,	60
Dunsey Island,	1,280	Porturlin and Portlady,	201
Garrinish,	4,804		
Trillick,	400		
Urban,	8,000		
Ardaraig,			
Eyries,			
Ardrone,			
Garteen,		Total,	51,252

The following extracts from the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Boston Fish Bureau, seem of such interest that we quote them in full.

Prices of Salt Mackerel from Ireland and Norway in Boston Market.

"Irish mackerel made their appearance in the market in March, and as they were of better quality than usual were reported sold at \$14.50. The last of June they sold at \$12 to \$13, according to quality, and declined in November to \$11.50 to \$12. The receipts of Norway mackerel have been of the usual fine quality, first receipts selling at \$22 to \$20."

Mackerel Inspection Laws in Massachusetts, which however do not apply to imported fish, but are suggestive if branding were adopted in Ireland.

"MACKEREL INSPECTION LAWS.

"The following extracts from Chapter LVI, Public Statutes of Mass., refer to the inspection of mackerel."

"Sec. 26. There shall be five qualities of mackerel, three of salmon and shad, two of other kinds of pickled fish. Mackerel of the best quality, not salted, measuring not less than thirteen inches from the extremity of the head to the creck or fork of the tail, free from rust, taint or damage, shall be branded number one. The next best quality, being not less than eleven inches, measuring as aforesaid, free from rust, taint or damage, shall be branded number two. Those that remain after the above selections, if free from taint or damage, and not less than thirteen inches, measuring as aforesaid, shall be branded number three, large. Those of the next inferior quality, free from taint or damage, not less than ten inches, measuring as aforesaid, shall be branded number three. All other mackerel free from taint or damage shall be branded number four."

"Sec. 28. The inspector shall brand in plain legible letters on the head of each cask of fish inspected by him the denomination of the fish packed or repacked therein, the initials of his christian name and the whole of his surname, and, if a deputy, the name of the place for which he is appointed, the letters Mass., and the year in which the fish are packed; and he shall also, when in his judgment it may be necessary, nail in a suitable manner any cask in which fish are packed."

"Sec. 30. Pickled fish, duly inspected in the state or country in which they are packed shall not be subjected to re-inspection in this Commonwealth."

"Sect. 34. The fees for inspecting and branding, exclusive of coopers, shall be, for each barrel nine cents; for each half barrel six cents; for each cask of a smaller denomination, three cents; and in addition to the fees aforesaid, one cent for each cask nailed as before provided; and all fees shall in the first instance be paid by the original owner of the fish, or by the person employing the inspector, and may be recovered by them respectively of the person who afterwards purchased or exports the same.

"Sect. 35. The inspector-general may receive from each of his deputies for every cask of fish inspected by him the following fees: for each barrel one cent; for each half barrel and package of less than one hundred and more than fifty pounds, one half cent; and for each package of fifty pounds or less one quarter of a cent.

"Sect. 45. Whoever sells within this Commonwealth or exports therefrom tainted or damaged fish, unless with the intent that the same shall be used for some other purpose than as food, shall forfeit ten dollars for every hundred pounds of such fish, and in the same proportion for any other quantity; and upon a trial in such case the burden of proof shall be upon the defendant to show for what purpose such fish was so exported or sold."

HERRING FISHING.

On the south west and west coasts of Ireland there are two distinct herring fishings—the spring and the autumn—on the east coast the fishing is carried on chiefly in the summer. The spring fishing is of short duration, commencing early in May, and finishing generally towards the end of June. It is prosecuted chiefly in the south, and has been availed of by Scotch herring boats for about 15 years. The amount of fish captured by these boats has often been very great. During the spring of 1893, 17 Scotch boats fished from Cork Harbour, and in about four weeks fishing despatched 430 tons of herrings to the markets by rail and steamer from Queenstown. At the same time Scotch boats fished from Kinsale, the capture there was not, however, as large in proportion to the numbers. This fishing is not availed of by the Irish boats, because they are then employed in the mackerel fishery.

The "overlapping" of these two fisheries at Kinsale has been a constant source of friction between the mackerel fishermen and herring fishers. With a view to arrive at some settlement of the dispute, and by special request of the Government, we held a series of inquiries, commencing at Kinsale, and going on to the Scottish ports from which the herring boats sail.* Inquiries were also held at Lowestoft and the Isle of Man, as large numbers of boats from these places frequent Kinsale in the spring fishing. Our report on these inquiries has already been submitted to your Excellency. The unsettled state of this question has, no doubt, deterred the Scotch boats from visiting the south coast of Ireland in the same numbers as formerly, and consequently as may be seen by the Table (see Appendix, No. 2), the amount of herrings captured on the south coast shows a considerable falling off. The spring herrings appeared off various portions of the west coast, as for example, at the Arran Islands, but, as a rule, they disappear so quickly, that unless boats are in readiness on their first appearance a successful fishing cannot be carried on. The prices for herrings at this season, and the excellent quality of the fish render it a valuable commercial fishery whenever it can be successfully prosecuted.

On the east coast and also at some few points on the west coast, there is a summer fishery.

Off the coast of County Down the main fishing commenced in 1893 on May 17th and ended September 23rd. At Ardglass, 14,801 cwts. of herrings were captured, and the improvement which was remarked there and at other places on the east coast over the previous year was thus commented on by the Coastguard Officer stationed at Ardglass.

"There is no doubt but that the very fine weather that prevailed all through the season, contributed to the improvement in the fishing. As you will please observe the number of nights that vessels were able to shoot their nets—83 nights this year as compared to 52 nights in 1892.

"Very few of the herrings caught were of a first-class quality, taking them all through the fish was of a small class, but firm."

On the north and west coasts where the autumn fishing commenced in August, and lasted until the December storms put an end to it, the herring fishing, carried on altogether by local boats, proved a great success. In Sheephaven, off the Rosses, in Donegal Bay, on the Sligo Coast, in Clew Bay and Galway Bay, large captures were made. In Sheephaven three Manx boats fished for herrings for a few nights. One of their skippers reports that there were plenty of herrings of fine quality, "100 filling a quarter cran basket," but they returned to Islay (where they had previously been fishing), owing to lack of buyers on the Irish coast. The take on the west coast was nearly twice as great as in 1893. Off the Rosses, a considerable stimulus was given to the trade by the opening by the Congested Districts Board of two curing stations. The

* The ports in Scotland where these inquiries were held were—Dundee, Anstruther, Marazion, Bertha, Rosneath, and Campbeltown.

example thus set was almost immediately followed by a private firm of curers. On the Island of Arranmore, off the Donegal coast, the Inspectors have been informed that the fishermen were paid over £4,000 for herrings captured between end of September and December 31st.

On the south west coast herring fishing would, no doubt, be more actively prosecuted were it not for the men being busily engaged in the mackerel fishing. With regard to the autumn fishing, it should, however, be borne in mind that though mackerel curing may be more remunerative, the market for cured herrings is more firmly established. High prices for herrings for curing purposes are impossible in the face of importation of cheap herrings from Scotland, and especially from Norway.

The object of Irish fishermen should, therefore, be to look for an increase in their receipts by a larger capture when the fish are within reach, as this induces curers to establish themselves in the locality, rather than to hold out for too high prices.

HERRING FISHERIES.

The following is a return of the quantity of herrings captured at the principal places in Ireland in 1893, and the amount realized by the sale thereof.

Name of Place.	No. of Cwt.	Total realized.
		£
Annalong,	121	62
Arighas,	14,801	6,663
Arklow,	1,259	515
Bathriggan,	1,724	407
Ballycotton,	1,216	404
Ballygowry,	218	90
Belmullet,	134	37
Cahore,	215	69
Clew Bay,	4,386	1,825
Clogher Head,	2,122	643
Costello Bay,	213	73
Courtown,	250	109
Dingle,	754	307
Donegal,	3,906	540
Downies,	7,216	1,174
Dunfeneaghy,	1,696	384
Dungarvan,	2,671	968
Enniscrone, East,	721	290
Fault,	452	174
Galway,	3,878	1,654
Gulliver Division,	13,761	2,377
Helwick Head,	178	68
Howth,	267	214
Inishowen,	2,635	722
Inver,	2,722	390
Kilcummin,	1,076	269
Kilfrel,	13,849	3,353
Kinsale,	6,989	2,983
Knockalla,	190	78
Leetown,	198	63
Liscannor,	204	70
Moville,	318	137
Mullaghmore,	1,638	565
Portmagee,	268	139
Portmabeghy,	736	171
Portnoo,	697	569
Pullendiva,	440	201
Pullochbegy,	157	147
Queenstown,	7,084	1,401
Rathblacken,	473	180
Rosslare,	836	346
Tulla,	372	69
Ventry,	1,783	589
Wicklow,	106	78
Youghal,	200	78
Other Places,	829	324
Total,	105,806	\$9,362

Note.—Average, 5s. 10d. per cwt., or over 14s. 7d. per cwt.

HERRING.

Comparison, by Coasts, of the weight and value of the capture in 1893 and 1892.

	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
North Coast,	24,832	14,410	4,724	2,410
East Coast,	34,111	25,092	12,733	11,359
South Coast,	12,612	40,322	6,595	12,123
West Coast,	25,051	16,465	7,915	4,598
	105,606	95,289	32,967	31,310

Further details of the Spring and Autumn herring fishings are given in the Appendices, Nos. 5 and 6, pages 64 to 68.

LONG LINE FISHING.

The fish taken by this method of fishing round the Irish coast are very varied, the following being returned by the coast guard as having been captured off the guarded portion of the coast, viz. :—cod, ling, haddock, plaice, conger, codling, whiting, pollock, gurnet, hake, skate, turbot, fluke and ray. But by far the greater number of fish taken consisted of cod and ling.

The following are the numbers of boats engaged in long line fishing on the several coast guards divisions arranged in classes :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Kingsdown,	17	13	24
Wicklow,	—	13	22
Wexford,	—	7	—
Waterford,	—	43	—
Youghal,	—	18	10
Queensdown,	—	8	1
Kinsale,	10	17	39
Skibbereen,	13	87	37
Castletown,	—	14	11
Valentia,	—	—	34
Dingle,	—	—	101
Ballybegue,	—	4	6
Seafeld,	—	2	54
Galvay,	—	60	146
Clidden,	—	32	48
Keel,	—	—	60
Belmullet,	—	—	40
Ballycastle, Killala,	—	—	30
Pollnashra,	—	2	9
Sligo,	—	1	88
Killybegs,	—	10	87
Glenties,	—	41	47
Rathmullan,	—	107	50
Moylin,	—	92	—
Ballycastle, Antrim,	—	51	1
Carrickfergus,	—	24	27
Strangford,	—	—	—
Dennisheden,	—	12	5
Newcastle,	—	38	5
Dundalk,	—	56	1
Malahide,	13	17	7

If we add these figures we find that the total fishing fleet in Ireland engaged in long line fishing consists of 54 first class, 750 second class, and 921 third class boats.

The great majority of the Irish fishermen engage at one time or another in long lining. These men are, however, in the vast majority of cases engaged in other methods of fishing besides long line. The length of lines shot is not nearly as long as in Scotland.

BEAM TRAWLING.

The method of fishing known as beam trawling is not pursued in Irish waters to the same extent, or under the same conditions, as in English or Scotch waters. The men who follow this fishing here work almost solely in sailing vessels. Being subject to influences of wind, tides, and weather, the capturing capacity of their fishing engines bears no comparison whatever to those of the powerful steam vessels working from English or Scotch ports. The largest of their boats range from forty to sixty tons measurement, and would cost each, with fishing gear, from £700 to £900. There are even few of such boats—about five dozen—around the entire coast. These facts are an important element in the consideration of any general laws or regulations affecting trawling. It is apparent that prohibitive enactments, framed to protect certain fisheries, or fishermen, might, with justice, be made in regard to large steam vessels, which would be quite inapplicable to the small Irish sailing trawlers.

A certain prejudice, no doubt, exists in many minds against this mode of fishing. The beam trawl has been held up as being most prejudicial in its influence on the fisheries. Fishermen who do not use it have invariably viewed it with disfavour. This perhaps is only natural. Many are the evils with which it is publicly charged. "The destruction of spawn," "the ruin of local fisheries," and other alleged results mostly unsupported by scientific evidence, have been placed at the door of the beam trawler. In many cases it would not be incorrect to assume that this arises from an objection on the part of the long line and other men, to participation in the catch by the trawlers. The former being in a great majority, can often command the sympathy of influential persons. But it is most important that the latter should bear in mind the great difference that exists in viewing the question from an English or Scotch, and an Irish, standpoint. The development of the fisheries in Ireland has been carried on in the face of many disadvantages, and it is with great diffidence that any one should make a suggestion which would, if carried out, have the effect of injuring a small local Irish industry. The fisheries, as a whole, are to be considered before the interests of any one class. Any suggestion of a restrictive character, should at least be supported by scientific evidence of its necessity, or by the absolute necessity of harmonizing local interests in a fair manner, and of protecting fishing gear. Cases might arise where a few large steam trawlers would visit a Bay and clear out all the fish in a week or so, leaving the place useless for the spillet fishing of the villages until the ground should have had rest, and resumed its normal conditions. Such a case would undoubtedly at once receive our consideration, but this is quite different from unduly interfering with a small local trawling industry that can be carried on side by side with other classes of fishing. The Irish fisheries as a whole would sometimes suffer if effect were given to the representations of many estimable persons, in support of local views, on this question of trawling. The by-laws made by us will show that we are most anxious to afford all reasonable protection to hook and other fishermen from the trawlers. At the present time the bays and inshore waters of the east coast from Dublin to Belfast Lough are thus protected. The boundary line extends from Dalkey to Howth, thence to Dunany Point (County Louth), thence to Cranfield Point and St. John's Point (County Down). Part of Belfast Lough is closed during the night time in December, January, and February. The portion from Howth to Dunany is only affected from November to the end of April.

Off the Wexford Coast trawling is not allowed within three miles of boats engaged in herring or mackerel drift-net fishing.

On the north coast the by-laws only affect steam trawling—the latter is prohibited in the bay extending from Portrush to Magilligan, and the continuing small portion of water outside the mouth of Lough Foyle across to Warren Point.

The whole of Sheephaven Bay (County Donegal) is closed against steam trawling when large shoals of herrings or mackerel set in, and when boats are at such times drift-net fishing. This regulation is permanent, but we also thought it advisable to prohibit steam trawling altogether in the inner portion of the bay for a period of three years. The by-law will expire on the 30th June next, when we will consider the advisability of recommending its continuance.

On the west coast all kinds of trawling are prohibited in Inver Bay (County Donegal). In Killala Bay steam trawling is governed by regulations similar to those prevailing in Sheephaven Bay, save that the prohibition in the inner bay is only in operation from August to May during the three years. The by-law in this case will expire on 31st July next. The portion of the bay affected by the temporary regulation is inside a line from Kilsuamin (County Mayo) to Innisberrone (County Sligo).

In Lacken Bay (County Mayo) steam trawling is prohibited at all times, and in Clew Bay for the first four months of each year.

In Galway Bay all trawl boats must keep at a distance of three miles from mackerel or herring drifters—and steam trawlers are kept outside the Arran Islands. We refer further on to this Bay.

Brandon Bay (County Kerry) is also protected against all kinds of trawling. Further south along this coast, inside a line drawn from the south-western extremity of Valentia to Puffin Island, steam trawling is altogether prohibited; while sailing trawlers are only allowed to work there during May and June in each year.

In the entire of Bantry Bay trawling is forbidden during the night time—and in the small portion thereof inside Whiddy Island it is forbidden at all times.

On the south coast, in a large part of Waterford Harbour trawling cannot be carried on by steam vessels fishing for sale, nor by sailing boats exceeding ten tons measurement.

Finally off the County Wexford coast, within an area from Crossfarnoge ont to the Coneybog Light ship, and thence to Carnore Point, steam trawling is altogether prohibited.

The exact boundaries of the different areas will be found in the Appendix, No. 8, page 70.

Thus we have dealt with each place according to local requirements, and with the desire at all times to interfere as little as possible with established modes of fishing.

Since the date of our last Report we held public inquiry into the question of trawling in Belfast Lough, and decided that it would be advantageous to alter the existing regulations there. At present that part of the Lough inside a line from Carrickfergus to Rockport is closed to trawlers during the night time, in the months of December, January, and February. We thought it advisable to close the inner portion of the Lough (which is a nursery for plaice) both day and night, and between the boundary line of this closed portion, and the old line, to allow the present regulations to stand.

The proposed by-law, of which the following is a copy, was submitted for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, as is necessary under the law.

"Whereas, by a by-law, bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine, it was provided as follows, viz:—

"The use of trawl nets is hereby prohibited in that part of the Lough of Belfast, comprised within
 'a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus, in the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, to Rockport, in the County of Down, between the hours of six o'clock in the evening, and six o'clock in the morning, during the months of December, January, and February.'

"And whereas, We held, in the month of August, 1893, an inquiry into the subject of trawling in Belfast Lough.

"Now, We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, acting in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the 'Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1869,' do hereby repeal and rescind the above recited by-law, and the same is hereby repealed and rescinded accordingly.

"And in pursuance of the powers and authorities aforesaid, we do hereby make the following by-law:—

"1. The method of fishing known as trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Belfast Lough inside, or to the westward and southward, of an imaginary line drawn from Green Island (in the County of Antrim), in a south-easterly direction to Caltra (in the County of Down).

"2. The method of fishing known as trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, during the months of December, January, and February, in that part of Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines, namely:

"a. A straight line from the Castle of Carrickfergus (in the County of the Town of Carrickfergus) to Rockport (in the County of Down).

"b. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim), to Caltra (in the County of Down).

An appeal against the foregoing by-law was heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 8th March, 1894. A compromise was then agreed to under which trawling was to be prohibited in accordance with the following by-law:—

"Whereas, by a by-law, bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine, it was provided as follows, viz:—

"The use of trawl nets is hereby prohibited in that part of the Lough of Belfast, comprised within
 'a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus, in the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, to Rockport, in the County of Down, between the hours of six o'clock in the evening, and six o'clock in the morning, during the months of December, January, and February.'

"And whereas, We held, in the month of August, 1893, an inquiry into the subject of trawling in Belfast Lough.

"Now, We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, acting in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the 'Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1869,' and the Acts incorporated therewith, do hereby repeal and rescind the above recited by-law, and the same is hereby repealed and rescinded accordingly.

"And in pursuance of the powers and authorities aforesaid we do hereby make the following by-laws:—

- "1. The method of fishing known as trawling is hereby prohibited at all times in that part of Belfast Lough inside, or to the westward and southward of an imaginary line drawn from Whitehead (in the County of Antrim), in a S.E. direction to Holywood (in the County of Down).
- "2. The method of fishing known as trawling is hereby prohibited during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, both by day and by night, in that part of the Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines:—
 - "a. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim) to Cultra (in the County of Down).
 - "b. A straight line from Whitehead (in the County of Antrim) to Holywood (in the County of Down).
- "3. The method of fishing known as trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of sunset and sunrise during the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December, in that part of the Belfast Lough situated between the following imaginary lines:—
 - "a. A straight line from Green Island (in the County of Antrim) to Cultra (in the County of Down).
 - "b. A straight line from Whitehead (in the County of Antrim) to Holywood (in the County of Down).
- "4. The method of fishing known as trawling is hereby prohibited between the hours of six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, during the months of December, January, and February, in that part of the Belfast Lough inside, or to the westward and southward of a straight line drawn from the Castle of Carrickfergus (in the County of Antrim) to Rockport (in the County of Down)."

Steps are being taken to give effect to this compromise, and the by-law will, in due course, be submitted for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council. Pending such approval it will have no validity, and the existing regulations must in the meantime be observed.

Referring again to Galway Bay, the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons

"To consider the expediency of adopting measures for the preservation and improvement of the Sea Fisheries in the seas around the British Islands, including the prohibition of the capture, landing, or sale of undetermined sea fish, the prohibition of the sale or possession of certain sea fish during the period when their capture is forbidden, the fixing of close seasons, the prohibition or regulation of certain methods of fishing, the protection of defined areas, and other like regulations, international or otherwise."

made the following observation in their Report, dated 17th August, 1893:—

"The special complaint which comes from the Glendagh fishermen against the trawlers in Galway Bay, seems to be one of the disputes arising from the differences occurring between different classes of fishermen fishing on the same ground. Your Committee are of opinion that some regulations might be devised by the Irish Fishery Inspectors, which would enable the Glendagh Fishermen and the Galway trawlers to carry on their respective methods of fishing with mutual good feeling, and without interfering with one another. For instance, trawling might be prohibited within a certain area of Galway Bay, say within a line drawn from west to east, from Castle Tolly upon the Connemara coast to Ballycree Point upon the coast of Clare."

We have always been most anxious to harmonize the relations between different classes of Irish fishermen. Galway Bay is already protected against steam trawlers, and on certain occasions also against sailing trawlers. The local trawling industry is followed by fifty-six men and fifteen boys, in twelve good sized smacks, varying from thirty to forty-four tons measurement. The present value of each, with gear, would be between £400 and £500. There is thus sunk in the industry in boats and gear alone between £5,000 and £8,000. Their contribution to the food supply of the nation is of great value than that of the line-men. The theory has been frequently advanced that the primary wants among the west coast population are knowledge in handling large craft, and skill in improved means of fishing. The introduction and spread of such knowledge is attended with great difficulty. The trawling industry of Galway is an agency working in the right direction, but attempts have been made to harass it for the past fifty years; and, if all the suggestions of its antagonists were given effect to, it is probable that it would have now ceased to exist. We and our predecessors have held repeated inquiries into the question during the last half century—the most recent in 1886—and, in general, it may be said that most of the allegations made against the trawlers were groundless or exaggerated.

In August, 1888, an Act was passed by Parliament giving power to the owners or registered boats in any district, under certain conditions, to forward to us a petition praying that trawling might be prohibited within certain limits in the vicinity; and directing us, in the event of refusing the prayer, to forward the petition to the Lord Lieutenant, with a statement giving the reasons for such refusal. The Act empowered the Lord Lieutenant in Council to direct that the prayer of the fishermen, or a portion of their demands, should be acceded to. This Act thus gave a power of appeal in those cases in which we decided not to make a by-law restricting trawling. Previously we had, and still have, full power in the absence of any petition, to make a by-law prohibiting this mode of fishing, but the appeal to the Lord Lieutenant only lies against such a by-law, and not against a decision refusing to make it.

Under this Act of 1888, a petition from Galway was immediately lodged, praying (1) that trawling should be stopped in the whole bay inside the Arran Islands, and (2) that should this not be granted, trawling should be restricted to the waters outside a line from Spiddle to Black Head. Having refused both applications, we took the required proceedings under the Act to have the matter decided by the Lord Lieutenant in Council. The case was fully investigated by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the conflicting interests were ably represented by counsel; with the result that our decision was maintained. The recommendation made by the Select Committee of the House of Commons amounts practically to a recommendation that the entire bay should be closed against trawling. With every desire to respect a suggestion coming from such a source, we felt that it would be injurious to the general welfare of the country to give effect to it. We have, however, in response to the suggestion of the Select Committee, made a by-law which ought to take away any ground for discontent amongst the Claddagh men, by which part of the inner bay is proposed to be closed against trawling during the months of January, February, and March in each year, during which months line fishing is prosecuted.

The following is copy of the by-law. The statutory steps in regard to it are being taken, but it will have no validity until, and unless it shall be approved of by the Lord Lieutenant in Council:—

"We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in pursuance of the powers and authorities in us vested by the above-mentioned Acts, do make and ordain this By-Law, by which it is prohibited, and it is hereby prohibited, during the months of January, February and March, in each year, to use the method of fishing known as Trawling in that part of Galway Bay, inside or to the eastward of an imaginary line drawn from the Quay at Borna, in the County of Galway, to the Martello Tower on Finvarra Point, in the County of Clare."

Having failed to act fully on the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, we think it necessary to make the foregoing observations.

During the year 1893 about 218 vessels, 836 men and 76 boys followed beam trawling from Irish Ports; 58 of the boats averaged from 40 to 60 tons measurement; 28 from 30 to 40 tons; 22 from 20 to 30 tons; 53 were from 10 to 20 tons, and 67 under 10 tons.

Long spells of calm weather such as we had last summer, and storms during the winter, proved detrimental to trawling operations, and placed great natural restrictions on the industry. The capture is generally reported as below the average.

The sizes of the different kinds of fish taken have in some instances been noticed to be smaller than formerly. Off Ball Hill (County Donegal) the plaice were especially noticed as having become smaller than they used to be. In Clew Bay all kinds of fish, especially soles, show a falling off in size compared with what they were in 1891, when steam trawling commenced there on a large scale.

Starting from Dublin, and going southwards, the following will give an idea of the industry in the different localities around the coast.

The principal Irish fleet works from the Port of Dublin. It consisted in 1893 of 51 sailing boats of from thirty to sixty tons measurement, and was manned by 172 men and 51 boys. Eight of these boats were under 40 tons. There were also three small boats, of from three to five tons. Ten of the first class boats, although registered at English ports, regularly fish out of, and really belong to, Dublin. They trawl all the year, weather permitting. The light winds of the past summer interfered with them to a considerable extent. Their general take was consequently below the average, especially in turbot and soles. It was landed principally at Skerries, Kingstown, and Dublin, and disposed of in the Dublin market to which it was conveyed by carts. The sizes of the fish were fair, and were not noticed to be smaller than usual. The men work the east coast off-shore waters from County Wicklow to County Down, and do not fish within territorial limits. The want of safe anchorage at Ringsend is very severely felt. On return from the week's fishing the boats are, in certain winds, almost without any protection. Very grave damage was consequently inflicted on the fleet during the violent storm that occurred last December. One boat was sunk, another had to be laid up for repair for about six weeks, and about seventeen others were severely shaken. Several large steam trawlers from South Shields, Swansea, Milford, Liverpool, and Hull, were observed working off this coast from June to September. They had the effect of pushing some of the local men towards an inferior class of ground—many of the Dublin boats preferring to keep closer to the latter rather than follow the steam trawlers. Some of their fish was landed locally. No disputes occurred between the fishermen in the district.

The want of a river-side market in Dublin where fishing boats, steamers, and railways might meet, as in the case in the great distributing markets of England and Scotland, is severely felt.

Off Wicklow a small sailing boat of three tons, manned by three men, trawled in territorial waters, where there was clear ground. Four sailing boats of nine tons each, and manned by twenty men, worked during the greater part of the year from Arklow—and thirteen boats of ten tons, with eighty men, from Courtown. The latter fitted out for other classes of fishing between September and March. The foregoing eighteen boats landed and sold their fish locally. Owing to the light winds of summer the catch was much below the average. The different kinds however were of a fair size, although it was noticed at Courtown that they were somewhat smaller than heretofore. Some of the trawling off Arklow also took place within the three-mile limit. There were no disputes among the fishermen.

Ten sailing boats of about twelve tons average, and manned by forty-four men, trawled off Wexford, in the north and south bays, throughout the year. Their take showed a falling off in quantity, but an improvement in quality. The size is described as superior to that of years past. It was landed and sold locally. Trawling took place here in territorial waters. The men have no shelter to run to if caught out in a N.E. gale. Steam trawling was occasionally observed off Ballyteige Bay at a distance of from six to ten miles. The ports from which the vessels hailed are not known.

Dunmore is an important trawling station, there being nine boats, of an average of forty tons each, and thirty-five men and one boy, engaged in the industry. They follow it throughout the year along the coast outside the territorial limit. The take was in quantity and size about the average. It was landed and sold in Dunmore East. Several steam vessels were observed at different times of the year, but their number is not known.

Ten small vessels (four and a half to nine tons), with twenty men, work throughout the year inside Cork Harbour, from East Ferry. The summer months were not of a character suitable to their work, and their take was below the average. It was landed in Queenstown and sent by train to Cork market for sale. The sizes of the fish were fair, having regard to the ordinary dimensions of the different kinds. There were not any local disputes with the trawlers.

At Baltimore there were four sailing trawlers (nineteen, twenty, twenty-seven, and thirty tons respectively), worked by sixteen men from July to November off the coast, mostly within the three-mile limit. They fitted out for the mackerel fishing in the season. Their capture is reported as having been an average one, perhaps showing a slight falling off, and the different kinds of fish were of a fair size. It was landed at Baltimore and adjacent ports, and sent to England for sale.

From Schull seven boats, of twenty-two tons on an average, and manned by twenty-eight men, worked from March to December in the bays and channels situated between Sheep Head and Cape Clear Island, within territorial waters. Some of them, however, fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing. Their take was considered fairly good, both as to quantity and size. It was landed in Schull, from which place it was sent per rail by a local buyer to Cork.

From Bantry two steam, and one sailing, trawlers work about Bantry Bay, and along the adjoining coasts, during part of the year. The steamers are of thirty-seven and thirty-five tons respectively, and the sailing boat eleven tons. Sixteen men are employed on them. They also fit out for the spring mackerel fishery. One of the steam trawlers is registered at Leith. Their general take was above the average as to quantity, and the sizes were fair. It was landed in Bantry, and despatched to Cork and Dublin. There was trawling here within the three-mile limit—sometimes very close in shore—and this gave rise to some objection on the part of other fishermen.

From Laurence Cove a five-ton boat, with three men, also worked in Bantry Bay, off and on from August to February. She also fitted out for the mackerel fishing. Her take by trawl was below the average. Part was sold locally; and part sent from Bantry to Manchester by steamer and rail. The fish were of fair size. The trawling was within the three-mile limit.

In the Kenmare river two sailing boats owned in the district (of twenty-five tons and fourteen tons respectively), manned by six men and one boy, worked from Dinish Island to Lamb Head (inside the estuary) from June until November. Their take was above the average, and the fish were of a fair size. The trawlers have suffered some inconvenience from other fishermen. A by-law was made in 1864, permitting the use of trammel nets in the Kenmare estuary from 3 o'clock in the afternoon of any one day until 9 o'clock on the following morning, from October to March, and from 5 o'clock, p.m., on any one day until 7 o'clock, a.m., on the following morning, during the other months of the year. It is alleged that the trammel net men do not haul their nets at the proper time, and thus interfere with the trawlers. The trawl fish was landed locally, and sold in Kenmare, Cork, and Dublin.

We have received a complaint that trawlers in Kenmare estuary have injured the gear used by the hake fishermen there. We have promised an inquiry as soon as our engagements permit. Complaints against trawling were inquired into by this Department in December, 1892. The evidence given on that occasion led us to the conclusion that there was then no necessity to prohibit either steam or sailing trawling.

Dingle is an important trawling port. There are twenty sailing boats, half of them of thirty tons burthen, and half of nearly twenty tons. Eighty men are employed in them. They work in Dingle, Ballinskelligs, and other bays, and around that part of the coast, both inside and outside the three-mile limit. Two of them fitted out for the spring mackerel fishing as well, and eight for the autumn herring season. The others trawled throughout the year. The weather was too calm for them in May, June, and July. Their take was slightly below the average in quantity, but the sizes of the different kinds of fish were fair. It was generally landed locally and sold in inland towns, to which it was conveyed by rail. Some friction existed between the trawlers and the Portmagee line men, because the former fished too close to the shore, and interrupted the fishing of the latter. This has of course disappeared since our by-law of 1892 came into operation—which it did on the 21st April, 1893.

In the Shannon estuary a steam yacht of about sixty tons trawled in August and September last. She brought her fish to Limerick for sale.

On the northern side of the estuary from Cappagh two sailing boats, of about ten tons each, were worked occasionally by six men during the winter months, between Kilsredane and Scattery Island. The quantity taken was below the average, but the sizes did not show a diminution. The fish was sent to Limerick by river steamer for despatch to the Dublin market by train.

Four steam, and nine sailing, trawlers were observed off Liscannor, County Clare, in the middle of March, 1893. The ports from which they hailed are not known, but it is probable that the sailing trawlers were from Galway and the steam vessels from England or Scotland. They did not land their fish on the Clare coast.

From Galway, twelve sailing craft worked about the bay, manned by fifty-six men and fifteen boys. Seven of them were between thirty and forty tons measurement; and five between forty-one and forty-four tons. They worked all the year at trawling. The take was landed and sold at the Galway market. It was an average one as to size and quantity. Steam trawlers (number not known) worked off the Arran Islands during the spring months. A few cases occurred in which the local fishermen complained that steam trawlers cut, or ran through, their epillots off the west of the Islands.

One steam pleasure yacht trawled off Rossadillisk and in Ballinakill Bay (County Galway), occasionally, from August to December. She sent her fish to the Dublin market.

Four large steam trawlers from London, Hull, and South Shields, worked in Clew Bay in the spring of 1893. They did not land their fish locally, but carried it themselves to Milford or Fleetwood.

The report from these vessels is that the fish, especially soles, showed a falling off in size and quantity since they first visited Clew Bay in 1891.

In 1892 we had received reports to the effect that steam trawlers in this Bay were destroying the lines of the local fishermen. We placed ourselves in communication with the owners of such of the vessels as could be identified, but the result was not of a very satisfactory character. The complaints of the local men were continued, and the feeling against the trawlers became more determined. The local men and the Westport Board of Guardians called on us to inquire into the matter. We did so, and came to the conclusion that it was necessary to prohibit steam trawling in Clew Bay during the first four months of each year. Our by-law was approved of on the 8th May, 1893, and consequently, during the balance of 1893, Clew Bay was free from steam trawling.

In Blackood Bay about half a dozen steam trawlers from ports in Great Britain, fished during the spring of 1893. They did not land their fish in Ireland.

Three small sailing craft, of from three to eight tons measurement, with eleven men and two boys, trawled off Mullaghmore, Bundoran, and Kildoney, from May to August. One of them fished Teelin Bay in September. Their capture, which was sold in Mullaghmore, was above the average, and the different kinds of fish were of a fair size.

We have received a memorial praying that steam trawling might be prohibited in Donagh Bay, between St. John's Point and Mullaghmore; in regard to which we will hold a public inquiry as soon as the business of the Department permits.

In Donagh Bay four small sailing boats (average eight tons) with twenty men, trawled throughout the year. The quantity taken was about the average—but the size of the plaice was much smaller than it was about six years ago. The capture was

sold in Donegal. Four British steam trawlers fished in the Bay in June, July, and September. They did not land their fish locally.

In Lough Swilly four sailing boats of about thirteen tons, with twelve men, trawled throughout the year. The take was an average one in all respects. Part of it was landed and sold in Buncrana, and the remainder despatched thence by train for sale in Londonderry, Dublin, Manchester and Liverpool.

From Lerna Harbour, two small boats of three tons each were worked by four men in the Lough, occasionally between October and March. They also fish occasionally for cod and ling during the remainder of the year. When fishing is not sufficiently remunerative they engage in other occupations. Their take was rather below the average, especially as regards plaice. It was landed and sold locally. The sizes were also below the average.

From Carrickfergus, twelve sailing boats (average 5 tons each), with thirty-six men, trawl in Belfast Lough and along the Antrim coast between March and December. They fit out also for oyster fishing. The light winds of last summer were against their operations. Their take, however, was about the average. It was landed locally, and sent to English markets for sale. The sizes of the different kinds of fish did not show any decline.

Off the County Down Coast, from Rockport to Kinnegar, a sailing boat of twelve tons, worked by two men, trawled for about six months. The take was below the average in quantity and in size. It was landed locally. Part of it was sold in Holywood, and the remainder in Liverpool (by train to Belfast—thence by steamer).

Off Bangor and neighbourhood (Co. Down) seven small sailing craft (average five and a-half tons) were worked by fifteen men during part of the year. They fitted out as pleasure boats during summer. Their take was below the average in quantity, but no change was noted as to size. It was landed and partly sold locally, the remainder being sent by train to Belfast for sale. Trawling took place in this neighbourhood within territorial waters.

From Groomsport two small sailing boats (six tons), worked by six men, fished also in Belfast Lough and neighbourhood from May to September. They lay up during the remainder of the year. Their take was below the average in quantity and quality. It was disposed of in Belfast, to which it was sent by road and rail.

In Ballyhalbert Bay five sailing boats (average eighteen tons) gave employment to thirty-six men, who trawled there during the last three months of the year. They fit out for other fishing at other times. Their capture was sent for sale, by car and rail, to Belfast. It showed an increase in quantity, and the sizes were fair.

Fourteen sailing craft worked from Mackinnon to Rock Light Ship, along the County Down coast, between September and May. Seventy-five men and six boys were employed in them. They fit out at other times for the herring fishery. Their tonnages were as follows, viz.—one 29 tons, one 25 tons, four 15 tons, one 10 tons, two 9 tons, one 7½ tons, and four 5 tons. Their take by trawl, which was landed locally, and sent by car to Belfast for sale, was below the average in quantity, but the fish were of a fair size. The men suffer at Mackinnon from want of landing accommodation. In fine weather they land their fish in small boats on an open beach, but when the weather is any way bad, they must land it at either Ballyhalbert or Ardglass.

Two sailing vessels from Fleetwood were observed off Ardglass in 1893. The fish landed at Ardglass by trawlers from other places in Ireland showed an increase in quantity—and the quality was fair. The whiting were above the usual size. Some of the capture was sold in Belfast, and the remainder in the English markets.

Steam trawlers were observed about ten miles off Newcastle (Co. Down). It is said that trawl boats would be got here by the local men if the harbour was suitable. If so they would have to fish outside Dundrum Bay, which is closed against trawling.

Some illegal fishing was observed in September last in Dundalk Bay, which is closed against trawling. The constabulary being unable to enforce the law, the services of a Government vessel were requisitioned. The *Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty* kindly assigned a cruiser for protection duty. She, however, only remained in the neighbourhood from the 31st to 27th October.

We received an application to allow trawling in Dundalk Bay, but we refused to repeal the existing By-Law.

Ten sailing boats (average seventeen to nineteen tons), and forty-five men, trawled from Bellefeggan. They do not follow any other class of fishing. Their take, which was landed locally, was below the average, and the sizes, although fair, showed a falling off compared with what they used to be. The fish was sent for sale to Dublin by rail.

One of these boats belongs to Skerries. As she cannot get a crew from that place who understand trawling, she is manned by Balbriggan men, when some of the latter are not working their own boats. When she cannot get a crew she lies up.

Some friction has existed between the trawlers from Balbriggan and Dublin and other classes of fishermen near the mouth of the Boyne, in consequence of alleged injury to the lines of the latter.

Owing to the filling up of Balbriggan Harbour, the boats cannot at all times go to sea, but must wait for from a half to three quarters flood tide; and for similar reasons the Harbour is unsafe to run for in bad weather.

A sailing trawler from the Isle of Man was observed off Skerries coast during September, October, and November.

OTTER TRAWLING.

There is only a small amount of this method of fishing carried out round the coast of Ireland. It is chiefly confined to the northern and southern coasts of the Island. The entire number of boats engaged in it was 239. The men fishing in this way are nearly all engaged during part of the year in other methods of fishing and in agriculture.

LOBSTERS.

The returns obtained from the Coastguard Officers of this fishery show that it is being actively pursued at most parts of the coast, and forms a flourishing industry.

The return of the number of fish captured, which may be taken as fairly accurate, although no doubt the returns are not complete from some districts, shows that all round the coast nearly 828,000 were taken, in addition to a number of lobsters which were sold by weight, and which weighed 52½ cwt.

Taking the returns which have been sent from the various Coastguard Officers, commencing at Kingstown and moving in a southerly direction round the coast till we return to the same place, we find the following numbers of this class of fish were taken at the several districts respectively:—Kingstown, 7,557; Wicklow, 414; Wexford, 6,466 (most of these were shipped to Liverpool); Waterford, 16,793; Youghal, 1,652; Queens-town, 3,005; Kinsale, 11,994 (most of these were taken by the boats to Baltimore, from where they were shipped to England); Skibbereen, 90,924 (the majority of these were taken by lobster cutters, fitted with wells for the purpose, and conveyed to Southampton—very few were conveyed by train); Castletown, 4,345 (of these large numbers were lost by reason of the vessel in which they were being conveyed being becalmed); Valencia, 11,466 (most of these were sent to Cahirciveen to be sent to the Dublin market by rail); Dingle, 28,500 (these were sent to Dublin by train); Ballyheige, 3,120 (sold locally); Sarsfield, 5,970 (sold locally); Galway, 99,000 (these chiefly found their way to the London market, mostly by ship); Clifden, 237,876 (these went to the London and Dublin markets, and a great many to Southampton, by lobster vessel); Keel and Achillbeg, 3,840 (this return, however, is incomplete, as the fishermen are in the habit of not landing the lobsters, but selling them at sea to lobster vessels); Belmullet, 60,000; Ballycastle, co. Mayo, 7,906 (these were sent to the English market); Pullendiva, 2,224; Sligo, 13,955 (chiefly sent to Dublin market); Killybegs, 37,300, in addition to 1 ton weight of lobsters (these chiefly went to the Manchester and Liverpool markets); Guisnore, 63,576 (London, Manchester, and Liverpool markets); Rathmullen, 14,246 (English markets); Moville, 10,800; Ballycastle, co. Antrim, 15,116, in addition to 23 cwt. (these were chiefly sent to Liverpool, London, and Belfast); Carrickfergus, 4,882, in addition to 8½ cwt.; Strangford, 8,764 (chiefly sent to London, Glasgow, and Belfast); Donaghadee, 18,780, in addition to 1 cwt. (these went to the Belfast market); Newcastle, 7,525 (sent to Belfast and the English market); Dundalk, 8,860; Malahide, 15,719.

The methods of packing the fish wherever a lobster cutter, regularly fitted with wells for the purpose, was not available, seems to have been packing in boxes or hampers with seaweed, and, in some cases, heather.

The average size of the fish captured, measured from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail, was from 12 to 16 inches. Though in some cases they measured 18 and in one return 20 inches.

The average price obtained for lobsters seems to have varied from 5s. per dozen to about 12s. per dozen—in the neighbourhood of large towns like Dublin and Belfast the figures being considerably higher than in districts where they were bought in large quantities for the English market; though in the latter case the prices paid to the fisherman were clear of all cost for conveyance, &c. Taking the average of 9s. per dozen, we thus arrive at the figure of £31,050 as the value of the fish of which actual

returns were made, but without doubt these figures would be largely increased if the returns made to this department were perfect. It is not unreasonable to assume that £50,000 would represent the sum gained by this industry.

The number of men and boys who are returned as engaged in lobster capture during the year was about 3,300, but of course they were not exclusively engaged in this industry, being employed, in addition, in agriculture and other methods of fishing.

OYSTERS.

PUBLIC BEDS.

The returns of the public oyster fisheries are, unfortunately, far from satisfactory.

In some instances the public beds have practically ceased to be worked at all, and in those which remain in work it is frequently too plain that the industry is decreasing, and that, under the constant dredging, the breed of oysters is being destroyed.

In one important instance during this year we have endeavoured to check this unfortunate state of affairs by an exercise of the statutory power we possess, of shortening the open season for dredging native oysters in Carlingford Lough to one month, December.

Provisions were made at the time for safe-guarding the right to dredge for American, Portuguese, and Dutch oysters, which are imported and laid down on beds in the Lough. These can be dredged under the new order all the year round, except May and June.

Had it been in our power we should have suspended entirely the dredging for native oysters in Carlingford Lough under the provisions of 7 & 8 Vic., c. 108, sec. 5; but as we can, under the provisions of that section, only exercise such powers upon the application of any person interested in the oyster fishery in the locality, and as, for obvious reasons, no such application was made to us, we were obliged to confine ourselves to shortening the open season as aforesaid.

The coast-guard officers report favourably of the condition of all the beds where oysters are fished, as regards the cleanliness of the beds and stock, with the following exceptions:—

In the Ballyheige Division—from Derrymore Point to Kilgobbin—the beds are partly closed up by dirt and weeds, part fairly clean and stocked. Between Tarbert and Mount Trenchard, on the south side of the Shannon, the beds are badly stocked, but clean; in Ballylongford Bay the beds are covered with dirt, not having been sufficiently worked. At Fenit also the beds were dirty in part. At Rosmoney, in the Clifden Division, the stock is very deficient, the beds being in a very dirty and neglected condition. In the Rathmullen Division, from Burt to Manorcunningham on the Lagan side, and from Fort Stewart to Raybridge on the Rathmullen side of Lough Swilly, the stock is decreasing, owing to the accumulation of mud and grass on the beds.

The reports of spitting during the most recent close time are generally favourable. With regard to the oyster beds situated in Lough Foyle, the fishermen complain of the steam dredger from Londonderry discharging her mud during the spitting season in the South Channel, and state that the tide sweeps portions of the poisonous matter across the beds, and that they have often found the young brood dead with the fish in the shells, which they attribute to the poisonous matter discharged from this vessel.

At the great majority of stations from which reports are sent, the report is that the public beds are showing signs of decay. The chief exceptions are the beds in the Galway district at Ballyvaughan, Spiddal, and Costello Bay, which are reported improving; and Moville, where the report is that the beds not having been dredged for several years, the stock has greatly improved, and is still increasing. No complaints were made of the capture of undersized oysters, except in the County of Kerry, where the practice seems general, and has proved most destructive to the oyster fishery.

A fresh bed has been found off Roslare Point.

There were 605 men and 2 boys, and 2 first class, 93 second, and 81 third class vessels engaged in the oyster fisheries.

PRIVATE BEDS.

From each of the reports as we have received from owners and lessees of private beds, we gather that about one and three quarter millions of oysters were planted around Ireland in 1893, and slightly more taken off. The following are the particulars according to counties—Cork: planted, 4,000; lifted, 2,700. Kerry: planted, 20,000; lifted 33,000. Galway: planted, 206,000; lifted, 153,000. Mayo: planted, 15,000; lifted, 12,500. Sligo: planted, 22,000; lifted, 214,000. Louth: planted and lifted, 1,447,200.

Calculated at 6d. a dozen the number thus taken off the private beds would value about £3,880.

Further particulars are given in Appendices No. 10, pages 78 to 81, and No. 2, page 57.

CRABS.

The returns of the capture of these shell-fish from the various Coast Guard Officers point to the remarkable difference which exists in this class of fishing in the neighbourhood of local markets and places where there are easy means of transit, and in localities more remote. In the latter districts the capture of crabs is practically nil, while in the vicinity of large towns, such as Belfast and Dublin, or where an easy access to the English markets in Liverpool and Manchester is offered, the capture of crabs forms an important and productive industry.

Dividing the coast into six arbitrary divisions for the purpose of comparison, starting from Dublin southwards, and continuing to follow the coast of the Island until we return to Dublin, we find the following as being the return of the numbers of crabs captured, as furnished by the Coast Guard Officers. It must be, however, remembered that these returns are by no means absolutely correct, but it may be taken that they roughly represent the numbers captured. In the district from Dublin to Waterford the total returns are only about 6,000. On the coast of the County Waterford, over 18,000 crabs were taken. The next district, commencing at Cork and ending at Guldore, in Donegal, comprises almost all the South and West coasts; yet in this immense line of sea coast we find the capture to be only about 23,000. It is true that the returns in many instances furnish an explanation, large numbers of crabs being taken, and there being no market, either thrown back by the fishermen or used as bait. In many districts, however, on this coast line this fishery is entirely neglected by the fishermen, owing to difficulties and expenses of transit.

The next district extends from Guldore to Greenacastle, at the entrance to Lough Foyle. This district, which is one of the wildest bits of coast in the Island, has a remarkable return of crabs captured, the figures being nearly half a million, by far the largest of any of the six arbitrary divisions of the coast. This large number of fish seems to have been mostly taken by steamer to the Liverpool, Manchester, and London markets. It would certainly seem a hopeful sign for this fishery, when it is proved that so large a trade can be carried on from this wild part of the Island, and there seems no reason why it should not extend to the Western and Southern coasts where it practically is at present non-existent, especially having regard to the Light Railways now open or about to open.

The next district, extending from Greenacastle to Dundalk, may be supposed to represent the supply of the Belfast market, the numbers taken there were about 93,000, plus a quantity of crabs given by weight, 31 cwt.

The next district from Dundalk to Dublin also shows a large total, about 276,000. These no doubt are chiefly for the Dublin market, and are captured round Rockabill and Lambay Island. The prices obtained for these crabs seem to have been above the average, 1½d. per crab being obtained. The general price obtained seems to have been about 1d. per crab.

The total number of the foregoing reached nearly one million, which at 1d. each would be worth about £4,000.

MUSSELS.

Nearly 6,000 tons of Mussels were gathered around the Coast for exportation during 1893. About three-fourths of the quantity came from Belfast Lough, and these were exported principally to Scotland for bait. The balance found markets in Liverpool, Manchester, London, and Bristol.

The prices obtained by the persons who gathered them differed widely. The lowest was 10s. per ton, and this was the rate for the Belfast Lough Mussels. In other places they fetched from 10s. to £3 per ton. Of the Carlingford Lough Mussels, 100 tons for local sale brought the latter price, while 700 tons, for exportation, realized 10s. per ton less.

The total amount for the entire coast might be estimated at over £5,000.

Nearly 500 men, women, and children were engaged in the industry—generally speaking for from three to six months of the year.

The export of Mussels from the North of Ireland is principally due to their scarcity on the Scotch Coasts, where they form the favourite bait of the hook men. The operations of the exporters have had, undoubtedly, an injurious effect upon the beds in Belfast Lough, and complaints have frequently been made of the scarcity of mussels there.

The product of 1893 in this Lough were taken from the Channel between Whitehouse and Holywood, in about three fathoms of water. The mussels were sent by boat to Belfast, where they were sold to merchants, who sent them across Channel.

The following are the local details:—

About 48 tons of mussels were gathered in Wexford Harbour for export by steamer to Bristol and Liverpool. They fetched about £2 6s. 8d. a ton—in all about £112. Twenty persons gathered them between September and the end of April.

At Ballincourty (Co. Waterford), about 500 bags of 2 cwt. each—or 50 tons—were gathered for export to Bristol, Liverpool, and London, by about 50 people, from September to May. The average price was 3s. a bag—or 30s. a ton. The total amount realized would thus be about £75. They were sent to market by rail and steamer.

A few bags were sent from Cromane Point to Manchester. The price is not known. Ten persons were employed gathering them in October last.

From Derkmere (County Sligo), 2,166 cwt. were sent by cart and steamer to London and Liverpool. They fetched about 2s. 6d. per cwt.—which would amount in all to over £270. Thirty persons gathered them from September to March.

From Ball Hill (Co. Donagal), 12 tons were sent to Liverpool and Manchester. The average price was 2s. per cwt., which would produce the amount of £24 in all. About 18 people were engaged gathering them in January, February, March, and October.

From Moville, Lough Foyle, 60 tons were exported to Glasgow at 10s. per ton. They were sent by the Scotch steamers from Londonderry. They were used by the Scotch fishermen for bait. Large quantities are also used by the local fishermen here for the same purpose. The price of such is not obtainable. Twelve men were employed gathering them in March, April, and May, for market, and all the year round for local requirements.

From Whitehouse in Belfast Lough from 100 to 200 tons of mussels a week were exported to the fishing stations around Scotland between 1st October and 30th April. Total, about 4,500 tons. The average price is about 10s. per ton. The total amount thus realized would be over £2,250. About 50 men are employed.

At Holywood, on the south shore of the Lough, small quantities were gathered for local sale. About 6 persons were engaged between February and August.

In Strangford Lough some of the local fishermen took a small quantity for bait. It is stated that there are plenty of mussels in the Lough, but no sale for them.

From the neighbourhood of Omesh (Carlingford Lough), about 800 tons were taken, 700 tons of these were sent to Belfast, Liverpool, and Manchester. The price was about 2s. 6d. per cwt. The remainder was sold locally at about 3s. per cwt. The entire proceeds would be about £2,050. The mussels were gathered in January, February, March, September, and October, by forty-three men and about 130 women and children.

From Dundalk Bay, 600 bags were sent by steamer to Liverpool and Manchester. The price was 3s. 6d. per bag, in all about £87. The mussels were picked by twenty-five people in January, February, March, April, September, and October.

From Mouth of Boyne, about 15 tons per week are exported yearly between 1st September and 1st February, by the Drogheda steam boats to Liverpool and Manchester, about 330 tons in all. The price was £1 5s. 0d. a ton. The total amount realized would thus be about, £412.

About forty men and fifty or sixty women and children were employed gathering the mussels, and putting them in bags.

COCKLES

About 500 persons were engaged at one time or another during the year gathering cockles. The total amount realized is estimated at about £2,400. Most of the take was sold locally, but a small quantity was exported.

Starting southwards from Dublin and going around the coast, the following are the local details. The cockles are gathered at, or in the neighbourhood of the places named. The figures given are estimates.

Clontarf (Co. Dublin).—About 23,000 gallons were taken throughout the year by about 30 persons, who sold them locally at an average price of 8d. per gallon. This would realize over £750, which, divided among the gatherers, would give about £26 a year, or 10s. a week, to each.

Ringsend (Co. Dublin).—About 70 tons were gathered all the year round, which were carried about in baskets for local sale. They realized about £80, at £8 a ton. The

number of persons engaged varied from 10 to 40, many of the pickers selling oranges and apples when in season.

Wexford.—About 60 tons were picked during the year and hawked through the villages. They realized 1½d. a quart, in all about £400. During the summer months about 30 women were employed, but only 4 or 5 during the winter.

Bannow.—Five persons gathered throughout the year 1 ton of cockles for local sale. They were sold at about 1s. 4d. per gallon. The amount thus realized would be about £18.

Dunmore.—Seventy-eight tons were gathered by about 20 women throughout the year. They were hawked through the district. The price was 7d. a gallon. The total amount realized was about £637.

Tramore.—Eight persons were employed from 1st June to 30th October gathering over 700 gallons of cockles. The latter were sold at 1d. a quart. The total sum realized would thus be about £12.

Ballinascurry.—The total take here was 100 baskets of half a cwt. each. Sixty baskets were exported to Bristol, by cart and steamer; and 40 sold locally. The price all round was 1s. 10d. a basket. The total amount realized would be nearly £10. From 30 to 40 persons were engaged, between February and September.

Ring Bar.—About 10 tons were gathered by 5 persons between May and September, and were sold locally at 6d. a gallon. The total sum realized would thus be £70.

Brandon.—Along the strand, between Brandon and Killeannin, cockles were gathered in considerable quantities during the months of April, May, June, July, and August, by from 40 to 50 people. They were mostly for local sale, at 1s. a gallon. The total quantity cannot be obtained, but it is probable that it realized about £50.

Ross (Killala).—About 800 sacks were gathered by 12 persons during March, April, May, and June, and were sold locally at 4s. a sack. Total sum realized, £160.

Greencastle.—During April, May, and June, between 60 and 70 persons gathered in all about £34 worth of cockles on Magilligan strand. The price was 2d. per quart. This would mean that 720 gallons were picked. They were all sent by local dealers to Ballymena and Belfast.

Moville.—Between March and May about 14 persons gathered 100 bushels. They were bought by local dealers who paid the pickers 1s. 6d. a bushel, and forwarded them to Belfast, Londonderry, and Lonsvady. The total sum realized would be £7 10s.

Whitehouse.—On and off during the year about 120 persons were engaged picking 350 gallons of cockles. Two thirds were sent to Belfast, whence they were exported to Liverpool; these realized 1s. 3d. per dozen quarts. The remainder were sold locally at 1s. per dozen quarts. Total about £7.

Strangford.—A few boys and women, when not otherwise engaged between June and September, gathered cockles and sold them locally at from 1½d. to 2d. a quart. The quantity cannot be estimated.

Omeeath.—Ten tons were taken by about 100 persons during the year and sent by train to Belfast chiefly. The price was 5s. a cwt. The total sum realized would therefore be £50.

Giles Quay.—None were gathered by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, but some were taken by strangers and sold in Dundalk.

Dunany Point.—Thirteen men picked about 12 cwt. between February and May. They were sold locally at 1d. a pint. The total sum realized is estimated at £6.

Baldoye.—From 7 to 10 persons were engaged during the year. They took over 3,000 gallons; sold them locally. The price realized was 8d. a gallon. The total sum would thus be over £100.

PERIWINKLES.

Periwinkles are gathered chiefly on the south and west coasts, only comparatively small quantities being taken on the north and east coasts. None were gathered on the shores of Counties Londonderry or Wicklow, and only a few on the coasts of Dublin and Wexford, in 1893. During the year about 1,350 tons were gathered round the whole coast of Ireland. They were taken at all seasons of the year, and realized over £6,650—the average price being about £3 8s. per ton. Nearly the whole was exported to London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, &c., the largest quantity being sent to London. A few tons were exported from Counties Mayo, Sligo, Donegal, and Down to Scotland, and only about 140 tons were disposed of locally in Ireland, including 23 tons sold in Dublin, and a few tons in Belfast. The following are the particulars of the approximate quantities, &c., taken at the different places around the coast, as furnished by Coast-guard officers.

At Wexford.—2½ tons were gathered and exported to Bristol and Liverpool. They fetched £2 10s. per ton, and were gathered by ten persons at spring tides in May, June, July, and August.

At Bannow.—10 tons were gathered and exported to Bristol. They fetched about £2 4s. per ton, and were gathered by twelve persons in April, May, June, August, and September.

At Boonahon.—About 56½ tons were gathered and sent by carts to Dungarvan, where they fetched about £3 2s. per ton. They were gathered by about twenty-four persons during the whole year except in June and July.

At Ballinacourty.—About 120 tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool. They fetched £2 10s. per ton, and were gathered by fifty or sixty people from August to April.

At Knockadoon.—About 5 tons were gathered and exported to English markets, via Youghal and Cork. They fetched from £7 13s. to £9 6s. per ton, and were gathered by about sixty people in September and October.

At Ballycotton.—21 tons were gathered and exported to London and Birmingham. They fetched £3 13s. per ton, and were gathered by about twenty-five people from January to May, and in September and October.

At Ballycroisheen.—About 5½ cwt. were gathered by two persons from June to October, and sold locally, at about 7s. 6d. per cwt.

At East Ferry.—26½ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by thirty persons throughout the whole year.

At Robert's Cove.—About 15 tons were gathered and exported to London via Cork. They were sold for £2 13s. 4d. per ton. They were gathered by four women and five girls from April to October.

At Upper Cove.—About 5 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched from £2 to £2 10s. per ton, and were gathered by six persons from November to March.

At Old Head.—2 tons were gathered and sent by carts to Kinsale, whence they were exported to England. They fetched £2 10s. per ton, and were gathered by ten persons in January and February.

At Courtmacsherry.—4 tons 3 cwt. were gathered and exported to London via Milford. They fetched about £2 7s. per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons, mostly women, in January, February, and October.

At Barry's Cove.—50 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £2 13s. per ton, and were gathered by about twelve persons from May to September.

At Ring Bar.—10 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £2 13s. per ton, and were gathered by five persons from May to September.

At Mill Cove.—About 2½ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £1 12s. to £2 2s. per ton, and were gathered by about fifteen persons in October and November.

At Baltimore.—11 tons 8 cwt. were gathered and exported to London via Cork and Milford. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by one hundred and fifty persons in January, February, March, November, and December.

At Castletown.—90 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and London. They fetched £3 10s. per ton, and were gathered by thirty persons in February, March, October, and November.

At Laurence Cove.—About 5 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £3 to £4 per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons from October to February.

At Lackan Point.—About 12 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £2 to £2 12s. per ton, and were gathered by about eighty-five persons from October to March.

At Waterville.—About 31½ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £2 6s. to £2 17s. per ton, and were gathered by about twenty-five persons from October to March.

At Kells.—About 3½ tons were gathered and exported to London, via Cork and Milford. They fetched £4 13s. per ton, and were gathered by about thirty persons from September to January.

At Cromane Point.—1 ton was gathered and exported to London, where it was sold for £5 8s. (which includes carriage and all other expenses). About twenty people were employed gathering the ton in October.

At Minard.—2 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £1 per ton

clear of carriage and all other charges, and were gathered by two families, comprising eight persons, in September and October.

At Dingle.—About 16 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool, Manchester, &c. They fetched from £1 11s. to £3 2s. per ton, and were gathered by five families, comprising about twenty persons, from September to April.

At Fenit.—50 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £3 18s. per ton, and were gathered by about seventy persons from September to April.

At Cuchen River.—About 23 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £3 7s. per ton, and were gathered by about 100 persons in January, February, March, and October.

At Tarbert.—27½ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £2 18s. to £3 12s. per ton, and were gathered by ninety persons, chiefly during the last four months of the year.

At Cuppa.—About 250 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by about 120 families from September to April.

At Kilerodane.—About 3½ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £4 to £4 12s. per ton, and were gathered by about fifteen persons from January to March, and from September to December.

At Seafield.—6½ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. They fetched about £2 18s. per ton, and were gathered by about sixty-five persons, mostly women and children, during October.

At Ballyvaughan.—About 50 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £2 2s. to £3 2s. per ton, and were gathered by about thirty-five persons from April to September.

At North Arran Island.—About 16 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £4 13s. to £8 per ton, and were gathered by about twenty-four persons, principally during January, February, and March, only a few being gathered during the remaining months.

At Spiddal.—About 21 tons were gathered and sent by car to Galway and thence to Dublin, where they fetched about £4 per ton. About twenty people were employed gathering them throughout the year.

At Costello Bay.—About 90 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £4 12s. per ton, and were gathered by about 300 people throughout the year.

At Roundstone.—50 tons were gathered and sent to London and Dublin. They fetched £2 10s. per ton, and were gathered by from 200 to 300 people, mostly children, who were occasionally employed from September to April.

At Clifden.—About 3 tons were gathered and sent by hooker to Galway thence to London. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons from April to September.

At Cleggan.—1½ tons were gathered and sent to Dublin. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by the children of seventeen families (about forty in all), from October to May.

At Tully.—About 90 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched from £2 to £2 12s. per ton, and were gathered by the families of the fishermen (about 200 people in all—principally women and children), from October to April.

At Rosmenny.—About 100 tons were gathered and exported, chiefly to London. They fetched £2 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about 200 persons throughout the year, only a few being taken in June and July.

At Achilbeg.—About 130 tons were gathered, 100 tons being exported to London and 30 tons sold locally. They fetched from £2 5s. to £3 5s. per ton, and were gathered by 300 persons throughout the year.

At Bullamouth.—About 20 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £4 per ton, and were gathered by about 200 persons throughout the year.

At Doohoma.—About 25 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £4 12s. per ton, and were gathered by twelve persons from June to September.

At Blacksod Point, 17½ tons were gathered and sent by hookers to Westport, whence they were exported to London. They fetched £1 12s. per ton, and were gathered by about fifty women and children principally during the summer months.

At Elly Bay.—About 19 tons were gathered and sent by hookers to Westport, whence they were exported to London. They fetched from £1 4s. to £1 16s. per ton, and were gathered by fully thirty people throughout the year.

At Belmullet, 10 tons were gathered, and sent by hookers to Westport, whence they were exported to London. They fetched £2 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about thirty people, principally from March to June.

At Ross (Killala).—About 5 tons were gathered and sent to Ballina by cart, whence they were exported to Scotland. They fetched about £4 3s. per ton, and were gathered by ten persons in September and October.

At Pullachony, 6½ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £2 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about forty-five persons from January to April and from September to December.

At Pullendiva, 36½ tons were gathered, 33½ of which were exported to Liverpool and Manchester, the balance (24½ tons) being sold locally. They fetched £2 per ton, and were gathered by forty-six persons throughout the year, those gathered from October to March being exported, and those gathered from April to September being sold locally.

At Durkmore, 6½ tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool, where they fetched £7 10s. per ton. They were gathered by thirty persons from March to May when the highest prices are obtainable.

At Rosas Point, 22 tons were gathered and exported to London and Liverpool. They fetched £4 10s. per ton, and were gathered by thirty women and children from September to May.

At Raghtley, 25 tons were gathered and exported to Scotland. They fetched £2 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons from April to December.

At Ballyshannon.—About 30 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and Glasgow. They fetched £2 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about twenty-five persons from April to July.

At Trilane.—About 6 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £3 per ton, and were gathered by about eighty persons from January to April and from August to December.

At Innisholin, 9 tons were gathered and exported to London and Glasgow. They fetched £3 10s. per ton, and were gathered by twenty people occasionally employed from May to October.

At Mulroy.—About 20 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and London. They fetched £3 per ton, and were gathered by about 100 persons, mostly women and children, from May to September.

At Rathmullen.—About 9½ tons were gathered and exported to London and Manchester. They fetched £2 5s. per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons from April to September.

At Morilla.—About 37½ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and London. They fetched £2 2s. 8d. per ton, and were gathered by thirty persons, including women and children, from February to May.

At Whitehouse.—About 120 tons were gathered, half of which were exported to London and the other half sold locally. They fetched about £6 12s. per ton, and were gathered by about sixty-five people throughout the year.

At Marina.—A few were gathered, but no particulars as to quantity, &c., could be obtained.

At Donaghadee.—About 1½ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £4 10s. per ton, and were gathered by a few boys, employed occasionally from September to May.

At Millisle.—About 6½ cwt. were gathered and sold locally. They fetched 4s. 8d. per cwt., and were gathered by about fifteen persons from June to September.

At Ballywalter.—About 2 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched £6 per ton, and were gathered by ten persons from August to April.

At Cloghy.—About 1½ tons were gathered and sent to Belfast. They fetched about £4 17s. per ton, and were gathered by about twelve persons from January to April, and from August to December.

At Tara.—About 2½ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and Glasgow. They fetched £4 12s. per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons throughout the year, except during August and September.

At Ardgliss, 1½ tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched £6 per ton, and were gathered by about eight persons from October to April.

At Killough.—About 18 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched about £6 12s. per ton, and were gathered by about twenty persons throughout the year, except during June, July, and August.

At Tyrella.—About 6 tons were gathered and exported to London. They fetched

£5 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about eight persons throughout the year, except during June and July.

At Annalong, 2½ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and London. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by six persons throughout the year, except during July and August.

At Lecstone, 15 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and London. They fetched £4 per ton, and were gathered by fifteen women from November to May.

At Omeara.—About 7 tons were gathered and exported to Manchester and London. They fetched £6 per ton, and were gathered by about thirty persons throughout the year.

At Carlingford.—About 1 ton was gathered and exported to London. It fetched £4, and was gathered by twenty persons from October to May.

At Gilles Quay.—About 3 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched about £4 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about twenty boys and girls from February to October.

At Dunany Point, 25 tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool and London. They fetched from £2 to £2 10s. per ton, and were gathered by about thirty persons from February to July.

At Clogher Head.—About 1½ tons were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched from £4 to £6 per ton, and were gathered by three families, comprising about fifteen persons in all, from January to April.

At Balbriggan.—About 12 cwt. were gathered and exported to Liverpool. They fetched 8s. per cwt., and were gathered by about twelve persons, mostly young members of fishermen's families, from March to June.

At Skerries, 4 tons were gathered from February to August, and sent to Dublin for export. They were gathered by about twenty-five persons, who received £2 10s. per ton for them.

SHRIMPS.

Shrimping is very slightly followed by the fishermen around Ireland. In the neighbourhood of Cork Harbour, between one and two tons were taken by hand nets and shrimp trawls from April to November. Twenty persons were employed. The shrimps were sold at an average price of 8d. per lb., the total realized being about £120.

At Castletown-Bere a man and his three sons were engaged by a London firm during the summer months in this industry. For their take, large or small, they got 15s. a week. The catch—100 boxes of 2 cwt. each—was sent to London. The shrimps were taken in pots.

At the Bann Mouth four men gathered shrimps between March and July, to serve as bait for their long lines.

IRISH CURED FISH.

During the past year the hake fishing off the Cork coast has been particularly good, and large quantities have been dried for the local markets; these fish are captured by hand-lines and trawls. In the district where the latter class of fishing is chiefly practised—between the Seven Heads and Galley Head—about £2,000 worth were salted and dried. The hake fishery extends westwards to Tralee Bay, Smervick being a specially good centre for it. The curing of ling and cod was less attended to on these coasts, but as we pass northwards the capture of these fish becomes of chief importance for the curing trade. In Clifden Coast Guard Division, which includes the Congested Districts Board Curing Station of Inchiboffin, over £1,700 worth of cod and ling were prepared for market. Some of the fish were disposed of in the local markets, while others were sent inland and as far as Dublin, Belfast, and Cork. In Donegal also, where are several of the new curing stations, a still greater amount was prepared for sale. Besides the curing of cod and ling, the fishermen cure immense quantities of bream, haddock, whiting, glasson or pollock, and conger, for sale in the local markets. According to the returns of Irish cured fish we have received, we can state that over £22,000 worth was cured during the past year; but as the Coast Guard at some places reported that "it was impossible to obtain the desired information," and as among these places were such important fishing centres as the Arran Islands on the west and Rush on the east coast, the figures given must be looked upon as much short of a full statement of the facts.

REPORTS OF DIVISIONAL OFFICERS OF COASTGUARD.

WICKLOW DIVISION.

The fishing off the guards of this division appears to be steadily on the decline, except off the Wicklow portion, where there appears to be an improvement on last year's fishing, more especially with the cod, codling, and pollock fishing.

(Signed), J. H. CORSE, Inspecting Commander.

WEXFORD DIVISION.

On the general condition of the fishing industry in this division there does not appear to be much improvement on previous years.

At Wexford.—The trawl fishing has been good especially in size of fish. Owing to an oyster bed having been found off Rosslare Point, this class of fishing bids fair to become very good. Other classes of shell fish except periwinkles are the same as other years. The fishermen are an orderly, but not over hard working class of people.

At Morris Castle.—There has been no fishing this year, boats going to decay, the fishermen being farmers also.

At Carrmeloe.—There has been no fishing here this year. The fishermen, who are small farmers and labourers, only fishing during herring season.

At Rosslare and Ballygeary.—The hand line and seine fishing has been fairly good this year owing to good weather. The herring fishing, which is the principal one, has not produced any large catches. The fishermen here are an orderly and generally hard working class of men.

At Carnsore.—Very little fishing is done at this place, the principal fishing being lobsters, which have not been so plentiful as in previous years. The hand line fishing has been good.

At Kilmora.—There has been an improvement on former years in the amount of fish caught at this place, especially in lobsters, but not so good in the mackerel fishing, the boats and nets not being kept up to the standard for this class of fish.

At Bar of Lough and Bannow.—There is very little fishing done at these places, the majority of fish caught being for consumption by the families of the fishermen.

(Signed), GEO. LEAV, Inspecting Commander.

YOUGHAL DIVISION.

The sea fishing throughout the year 1893, at the several stations in this division, has not been prosperous, no takes of any importance having been made.

Sprat fishing a failure, 600 firkins having only been caught.

Lobster and crab fishing of no importance.

(Signed), GEORGE DUNN, Inspecting Lieutenant.

QUEENSTOWN DIVISION.

In examining the returns from the Queenstown Division, I beg to remind the Fishery Inspectors of my remarks last year, pointing out that from Garryroe to Roche's Point, and from Weaver's Point to Minane River, faces the open sea; and that from Roche's Point to Weaver's Point, including most of the Roche's Point and Crosshaven guards, and the whole of the East Ferry guards, face Queenstown Harbour, and that the boats from these three places (Roche's Point, East Ferry, and Crosshaven) confine most of their fishing operations to the inside of the harbour.

There is a decrease in the number of boats, four at Ballycotton having been broken up, and only one new one having been built; there are also three less at East Ferry, and the station officer at Poor Head reports that seven boats which have not fished this year will probably be broken up. There is, however, a new first-class boat on

the Crosshaven list, which may be due to the example set by the Scotch boats referred to in paragraph 4 of this report.

On the other hand the number of men employed is about the same as last year.

The most novel feature in this year's fishing operations was the arrival of seventeen (or eighteen) Scotch boats at Queenstown for the spring herring and mackerel fishing; they were large first-class boats, chiefly from Lonsimouth, on the east coast of Scotland. They carried on their operations with great vigour during May and the first half of June, during the still weather (of which there was a good deal, and by which their fishing was rather hindered); a tug was employed to tow the boats from the entrance of the harbour up to Queenstown, where most of their fish were landed, and from where they were forwarded chiefly to the English markets.

As no Coastguard are stationed at Queenstown, I was unable to ascertain from day to day how they were doing, but the Station Master of the Great Southern and Western Railway at Queenstown has been good enough to inform me that 170 tons were forwarded by rail during that period; besides about 250 tons that were shipped into steamers at the deep water quay at Queenstown.

I have no record of any Scotch boats having made Queenstown their headquarters before; they certainly have not done so since 1882.

There being no Coastguard at Queenstown, Ballycotton is the only place where I can obtain any idea of the fish that are being landed. There has been a very large number of pollock taken in August and September, and a slight increase in the lobsters, otherwise the fishing has been only fairly good. The spring herring fishery was small, but this was probably due to the fish having been taken to Queenstown.

(Signed), ROBERT H. ARCHER, Inspecting Commander.

KINSALE DIVISION.

Herring fishing lasted a month, a small take in comparison with previous years, being less than half that of 1892, but with rather better prices.

Cod, ling, and haddock. A slight improvement on last year.

Mackerel spring fishing disastrous to everybody concerned.

Mackerel autumn fishing, a reviving industry as regards Kinsale, 884 barrels having been cured, against none in the previous year. This is up to the end of October.

Hake up to the present remarkably good, this fishing has practically saved the fishermen from ruin, the quantity caught being nearly four times that of 1892, and the money value £5,369, against £3,084.

Whiting and sprats. Practically a failure. A very bad year on the whole.

(Signed), RONALD HALL, Inspecting Commander.

SKIBBEREN DIVISION.

The spring fishing this year was bad owing, I think, to the continuous east winds prevailing at that time, which seemed to have the effect of driving the fish to leeward, under the west coast. Autumn fishing very good, a steady rise on curing of mackerel being recorded along the whole coast in this division; line fishing generally good. I have again to deplore the want of accommodation for the curing of mackerel, which was much more marked than in previous years, and causing great inconvenience to curers as well as general traders, and the public generally, in some cases actually amounting to a nuisance, and I again strongly urge that some sort of encouragement should be given to the curing of both mackerel and hake either by Local Harbour Boards or others. At present this industry is receiving no encouragement, and without which must I fear deteriorate in quality followed by quantity also.

I have again to call the attention of your Board to the state of the Union Hall Pier, which owing to the foundations sinking, and other causes, is rapidly becoming unsafe for vessels to lay alongside, and also to the utter want of pier accommodation at Castletownshend, a port which is increasing yearly in importance as a fishing centre, and granted a Provisional Order to form a Harbour Board during the late Session of Parliament.

(Signed), H. WARREN, Inspecting Lieutenant.

REPORT OF THE

CASTLETOWN DIVISION.

The year 1893 was very good as regards the spring mackerel fishing. The number of French boats that visited the locality was 41; they began to arrive about 17th March; 57 Irish boats, 18 English and Manx boats. The last boats left about 20th June, there being no buyers to take the fish.

During September and October large numbers of mackerel were caught and cured. They were quite close inshore.

The inhabitants state that they had never seen such quantities of fish in Quoylagh Bay, also Ballydonegan Bay. Large quantities were also off Bere Island, and Sheephead to Whitehorse.

(Signed), Wm. ALLEN, Divisional Officer.

DINGLE DIVISION.

Minard.—Very few mackerel or fish of any kind captured off the guards of this station.

Dingle.—Trawling vessels did fairly well this year, but the quantities captured were below that of 1892. Canoes, with long lines, caught large quantities of cod, ling, conger, hake, haddock, whiting, &c.

If the pier at Dingle was extended into deeper water, the large boats engaged in mackerel fishing, which at present sell the fish at Ventry and Smurwick, would bring it to Dingle, where it would realise a better price, being near a railway.

Ventry.—The spring mackerel captured was far above the average of former years, both in quantity and quality. Autumn mackerel below the average. Herrings were caught in large quantities during the spring and autumn.

Smurwick and Brandon.—Very large quantities of mackerel were captured during the year, far above the average of any previous year.

A great number of cod, ling, conger, hake, haddock, &c., were caught during the year by the long-line fishermen.

(Signed), JAMES DONOVAN, Divisional Officer.

VALENCIA DIVISION.

The fishing in this neighbourhood appears to have been generally successful, especially in the matter of mackerel, of which a great quantity has been taken.

(Signed), W. D. MORRIS, Inspecting Commander.

BALLYHEIGE DIVISION.

The general fishing has been of a nominal character this year. Shoals of mackerel and herrings have been observed in Ballyheige Bay, but there are no proper boats or nets to catch them, owing to there being no place of shelter. A pier would be a great benefit for the shelter of fishing boats in Ballyheige Bay. From the report of the station officer at Cashen River, there seems to be good trawling ground in that locality.

(Signed), EDWD. JONES, Divisional Officer.

SEAFIELD DIVISION.

There have been large shoals of mackerel, and a good quantity of herring at times off the west coast of this division, and very large quantities of mackerel have been caught with the small drift nets and canoes, so much so that in Seafeld, Quilty, and Cloghauninchy, the fish have had to be destroyed. A curing shed at Quilty, where there is a railway station, would have been the means of saving thousands of mackerel for export.

I would recommend to the Fishery Board that if the Government can see their way to lay out any more money on the improvements of harbours for fishing vessels on this coast, that the best natural harbour is Merville Bay, on the ninth guard of Seafeld Station. In this bay steamers have beached and discharged their cargoes in safety. A breakwater from the north (Cream Point) side would make this bay a perfect harbour of refuge, and might be the means of bringing in a large number of fishing vessels of the first-class to sell their fish, or convey them by train from Miltown Malby, which is less than one mile. If this were done, and a curing shed also constructed here, I am of opinion that it would be the means of developing the fishery industry on this coast to an enormous extent.

Seafield Pier is no good at all as a harbour of refuge, as it could not be approached much less entered in bad weather.

Liscannor Harbour can only be entered in fine weather and high water, on account of the pier not having been extended sufficiently far out to sea, consequently it is of no use as a harbour of refuge for fishing vessels.

Kilkee Bay is also unapproachable in bad weather.

Therefore there is no harbour of refuge at all on this coast, and, in my opinion, Merville Bay, as before mentioned, is the most easy and suitable place to make one.

(Signed), C. PAGET, Inspecting Lieutenant.

GALWAY DIVISION.

The Divisional Officer at Galway reports no improvement in the fisheries, owing to want of energy in the fishermen.

CLIFDEN DIVISION.

This year has been exceptionally good for fishing in this division on account of the fine weather.

A great increase in the take of lobsters is shown, especially at Roundstone, but the increase has been general all round this coast.

Complaints, as usual, of the want of nets and gear come from all parts.

(Signed), THOS. E. COCHRANE, Inspecting Lieutenant.

BELMULLET DIVISION.

There are no first or second class boats in the division, and no men who are professional fishermen solely engaged in fishing. From this you will see that fishing as an important industry is not carried on in this neighbourhood. The reason is that there is no market for fresh fish, as Belmullet is forty-two miles from the nearest railway station, Ballina.

The boats used are principally currachs, and are unable to fish except in fine weather; the men as a rule are very poor, and have very inferior fishing gear.

Three curing stations have lately been established in the division; they are worked under the Congested Districts Board. One is at Inver, Broadhaven; one at Muingoreena, Blind Harbour; and the other in South Inishkea Island. There has not been much done at Inishkea or Inver; 1,800 cod, 300 ling, and 68 glasson have been cured at the former, and 300 cod at the latter. The work at Muingoreena has, however, been more successful, as there are more fishermen in that neighbourhood than in other parts of the division. The station was opened only on 6th September last, and up to the present nearly 6 tons of mackerel have been cured, and it may be expected that a considerable number of cod, ling, haddocks, &c., will be cured there during the season which will shortly open. The fish caught, with the exception of those cured at these stations, is either used by the men and their families or sold in Belmullet for local consumption. These curing stations, especially the one at Muingoreena, will be a great boon to the local fishermen, but I do not think that they will be sufficient to make a change in the style of fishing, or to induce people to equip larger boats for the work; nothing but a railway will do this.

The only fresh fish that are sent away are lobsters. They are caught at Inishkea and Duivilanmore Islands. The fish are bought by merchants in Belmullet, and forwarded in boxes, containing three to five dozen, to Dublin. The carriage to Dublin comes to about 20 per cent. of their value. A considerable number die before reaching Dublin, as they have a journey of seven hours by car before getting to a train. A few are sent to London, Manchester, and Liverpool, but this can only be done in cool weather. This branch of the fishing industry would be a much greater source of profit both to fishermen and merchants if there were a railway to Belmullet.

Several steam trawlers came into Blackrod Bay during the months of March, April, and May. They were all from English and Welsh ports. They come in and fish the bay and then steam off with their catch to Cardiff or some other port; moreover, they work on Sundays. They fish in shallow water, from three to six fathoms. Their presence in the bay leads to bitter complaints from the local fishermen, especially their

fishing on Sundays. I think all steam trawling inside Blacksod Bay should be prohibited; but if this cannot be done, that the Coast Guard Officers should be empowered to stop Sunday fishing.

I consider that this place is admirably adapted by nature to be the centre of a very important fishing industry. The adjoining seas teem with fish, and there are excellent anchorages for large boats in both Broadhaven and Blacksod Bay. The one thing wanting to develop it is a railway to Belmullet. If this were once opened, I feel convinced that it would pay anyone well to fit out and work a large number of first and second class boats.

(Signed), J. NETHERY HILL, Inspecting Lieutenant.

BALLYCASTLE (KILLALA) DIVISION.

There is not in this district much fishing as an industry, I believe on account of want of harbours, or places of refuge in bad weather, and also the difficulty of transport to any large town, or curing station.

Belderg.—The best place for fishing purposes in this Division. A pier built here would do much to encourage the fishermen of the place, and would make a decent harbour.

Ballycastle.—The breakwater, if extended another fifty yards, and forming an elbow, would be great protection to the boats landing fish, or hauling up. The Bay being open and exposed, a sea very soon gets up, and fishermen do not go out unless in fairly good weather.

Kilcummin.—A boat-slip here would be very useful to enable the boats in bad weather being run up in safety, as the landing at present is on large stones, and in any sea damage to the boats is certain. The slip has, I believe, been petitioned for previously.

Ross.—A pier at Portavada would be of great benefit to the fishermen in bad weather.

(Signed), W. J. H. AUSTON, Inspecting Lieutenant.

SLIGO DIVISION.

The cod and ling fishery was good this year; mackerel not good. Herring in the autumn—very good takes in Donegal Bay; further south of Sligo Bay, not so good. Spring herring fishery there was none except at Raghley. Rossee Point men go out but little. The Raghley and Mullaghmore men would, no doubt, do better if better means of transport than carts were available. The men at these places send principally to Sligo, distant fourteen and seventeen miles respectively, and the roads are very bad.

A fair amount of fish is sold locally at all these stations, at Bundoran particularly; also Mullaghmore in summer.

(Signed), FRANCIS SPRING-RICE, Inspecting Lieutenant.

KILLYREGGS DIVISION.

Takes generally above the average of previous years. Herrings came into Donegal Bay in large quantities from the middle of September to the end of October, and advantage was taken of this by the fishermen, though unfavourable weather prevented complete success. Herrings also came into Boyleagh Bay in large shoals somewhat later in the season, and large quantities were taken.

Suggestions for improvement of fishing.—The road to the old Coastguard Station, Teelin Harbour, being almost completed, I think that a small pier for landing fish at this part of the harbour would be useful.

A good pier at Portsoo for shelter of boats, whilst unloading and whilst moored, would be useful were there more boats and men employed in fishing to warrant the expense.

(Signed), V. D. HUGHES, Inspecting Lieutenant.

GUIDORE DIVISION.

There have been several large shoals of fish seen off the coast during the summer months. Since the beginning of September, good catches of herring have been taken; also cod, haddock, bream, whiting, and glasson, in fair quantities have been caught.

(Signed), JAMES W. BRIDLE, Divisional Officer.

RATHMULLAN DIVISION.

A large quantity of herrings appeared in Downing's Bay at the end of October and early in November. Many were taken, but poor prices obtained. It is much to be hoped that the Curing Stations erected by the Congested Districts Board at Downing's Bay and Tory Island may be commercially successful. That at Downing's Bay has been worked for the curing of cod and ling during a part of this year to the great advantage of the fishermen, who sell their fish at once on the pier to the manager. The cod cured were not good, being out of season, but doubtless, experience will prevent this occurring again.

The boatlip at Magherafoarty for the Tory and other islands fishermen is an urgent need; the men landing get wet up to their waists, and have often to remain in wet clothes for hours.

It was a fair average season for the fishing in this Division.

(Signed), CHAR. G. PRATER, Inspecting Lieutenant.

MOVILLE DIVISION.

The general state of the fisheries in this District has been fairly good. Oysters are doing better than for a number of years.

I have also to report the loss of seven boats in a gale, five being at Moville; the accommodation at the fishery pier being quite inadequate for the number of boats using it, and had shelter been available, the boats would have been saved.

(Signed), H. GEO. MANNE, Acting Divisional Officer.

BALLYCASTLE (ANTRIM) DIVISION.

The usual methods of fishing off this coast are by hand and long lines and draft nets; some trawlers off Portrush and Port Stewart during the summer months.

The fishing has not been so good this year as in some preceding years, especially in the capture of lobsters.

The want of a boat harbour is very detrimental to the fishing industry at this port.

(Signed), H. M^A. CUTFIELD, Inspecting Lieutenant.

STRANGFORD DIVISION.

The carriage of fish to market is a serious drawback to the fishermen, who must take whatever is given them, and sometimes the returns are small indeed.

Black pollock, or, as they are locally named, blockin, are taken in large quantities on both sides of the Lough with nets (seine). They are sold locally to fish buyers, and taken into the country and small inland towns for sale. Thousands of these fish are sold to the buyers for 3s. per hundred (120), which would bring in any market from 3s. to 5s. per hundred (120). During the months of July and August a great number are caught by the inhabitants for sport, and visitors and tourists join in it.

The Killard detachment guards are included in those of Strangford.

The lobsters taken off Tara are numerous, the transit is bad. Sometimes the carters will not take the fish away, consequently they have to be returned to the water again, and by the time they are taken away they die in transit, and the fishermen get no return for dead fish. I would say that the fishermen get about one-half the value of the fish, and very often not so much.

At Gunn's Island the station officer there has nearly the whole under his immediate eye. The trawlers, he mentions, as trawling off his station, belong principally to Ringsend, sometimes they land their fish at Ardglass.

The fishermen are generally orderly. The number of lobsters here caught are ascertained by the Coast Guards meeting the boat as she comes in with the fish. Sometimes mackerel come into, and up the Lough; several were caught up the Lough this year with long lines. This occurs only once in several years.

The boatmen on the unguarded portions of the Lough have a horror of registering and marking their boats, as they say they don't like to have them covered with paint marks and numbers all over, and there is no means which we can take to make the registered boats be numbered properly.

(Signed), J. J. McCullen, Divisional Officer.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION.

I have nothing to add to previous reports.

The harbour at Newcastle remains in the deplorably useless state so often reported

(Signed), JOHN C. ROUGHTON, Inspecting Lieutenant.

SALMON FISHERIES.

GENERAL.

Owing to the extremely dry weather, and consequent low state of the water in every part of Ireland during the year 1893, the open season was a bad one both for netting and angling. It is difficult to assign a reason why the netting in estuaries and tidal waters generally should have been so much below the average take; but a careful examination of the reports from the various Boards of Conservators of Fisheries seems to show that the capture, not alone of salmon, but of sea or white trout, in the majority of those rivers frequented by both these classes of fish, has largely diminished. A season such as that of 1893 affords no fair criterion of the actual state of the salmon fisheries. It is satisfactory to observe from the reports received of the spawning season of 1893-4, that in many districts a fair amount of fish were observed on the spawning beds of the various rivers, and that owing to the floods, the fish were to a large extent protected from the operations of the poachers, and were enabled to drop back into the main rivers, after spawning. But at the same time it is right to add that these same floods may, in mountain tributaries, have carried down a large portion of the ova deposited upon the spawning beds, and destroyed it.

We regret to have again to call attention to the large number of cases of poisoning rivers by means of spurge, *Euphorbia Hibernica*, one river (Roughy, county Kerry), having been poisoned on no less than ten different occasions; and we fear that without special legislation, based somewhat on the lines suggested in our last report, it will be impossible to stamp out this most mischievous practice. We also beg to draw attention to the great injury done to salmon rivers in flax growing districts, by the water in which the flax has been steeped being permitted to flow into them instead of being used as a manure for the land. Year after year we circulated notices setting forth the injury caused to the salmon fisheries, by these acts of carelessness, the illegality of this practice, and also the useful properties of this stuff as a manure.

That eminent scientist, the late Sir Robert Kane, M.A., &c., &c., in his "Industrial Resources of Ireland" says:—

"When the flax is steeped, the water acquires a darker colour, a disagreeable odour, and it is well known becomes poisonous to fish. This arises from the solution of the glutinous material which had cemented together the pure fibres. . . . It is thus seen that the steep-water dissolves out a great quantity of nitrogen and of the inorganic materials of the stem; in fact, that it removes from the plant almost everything that the plant receives from the soil. . . . The steep-water thus dissolves especially the alkaline ingredients and the phosphates of the plant, and hence leaves the rotted stems in a condition of almost pure ligneous matter. . . . Now the agriculturist should steadily bear in mind that the fibre which he sells to the flax-spinner has taken nothing from the soil; all the crop took out of the soil he has still in the steep water, and in the chaff of the scutched flax; and if, after suitable decomposition, these be returned to the land, the fertility of the latter will be restored; and thus materials, at present utterly neglected, and even a source of inconvenience, may be converted into most valuable manure."

"That the water in which flax has been steeped possesses powerful influence as a manure, has been observed by various persons; thus, round the edges of bogholes used for steeping, a luxuriant and tender herbage often arises in vivid contrast to the surrounding barren post. Various agricultural authorities have noticed its beneficial effects when experimentally used; but I shall only quote, in order to show the attention it deserves, the following notice by Mr. Wakelind. 'The water in which flax has been immersed is, in Ireland, entirely neglected; but Mr. Billingsby mentions it as an excellent manure, and no country in the world, perhaps, affords better opportunities of employing it than Ireland. I made frequent inquiries about it, but could never hear of a single instance of its being used.' The author of the Survey of Somersetshire (Mr. Billingsby) says, 'It is observable that land, on which rotted flax is spread to prepare it for hatching, is greatly improved thereby; and if it be spread on a coarse sown pasture, the herbage will be totally changed and the best sort of grass will make their appearance. Having myself cultivated flax on a large scale, and observing the almost instantaneous effect produced by the water in which flax was immersed, I was induced some years ago to apply it to some pasture land, by means of watering carts similar to those used near London for watering the roads. The effect was astonishing, and advanced the land in value 10s. per acre.'

"The chaff remaining after the scutching might also be formed into manure, and has actually been found of as much value as its composition would indicate; it appears also fitted to be used as food for cattle. This has been fully verified by Mr. Nevin and Mr. Charley, in the South of Ireland; and thus, in fact, the farmer sending to market only the fibre of the flax, which derives nothing from the soil, has the opportunity of economizing, in

other and highly reanimating modes, all the residual materials. . . . Its nutritive quality cannot be material, but, mixed with the water of the flax-steep, it should complete the restoration to the soil of the constituents of the growing flax."

An erroneous opinion having existed in some places that running water was preferable for steeping, the following extract from the Instructions given by the FLAX SOCIETY may serve to remove the prejudice.

WATERING OF FLAX.

"This should be done in soft water, and to insure this let the steep-holes be filled some weeks before required, that the sun and air may soften and warm it. They should be dug from 5 to 12 feet, by about twice the width for the length, and to be filled from running water, if possible; and, after the flax is put in, to carefully exclude any addition, except in case of leakage, and then to add mud cautiously. On the Continent the same pools are used year after year."

And another distinguished scientist, the present Sir Charles Cameron, M.D., Professor of Hygiene, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, City Analyst, &c., &c., gives the following analysis of the component parts of flax water:—

EXTRACT OF ANALYSIS by CHARLES A. CAMERON, Esq., M.D., Professor of Hygiene, R.C.S.; Professor of Chemistry, Stevens's Hospital and Ledwith School of Medicine, and City Analyst:—

"The results of my Analysis show that 1,000 gallons of this liquid contain—

"Organic or Combustible Matters,	30 lbs. 4 ounces.
"Mineral or Incombustible Substances,	23 lbs. 4 ounces.
<hr/>	
"Total Solid Matter per 1,000 gallons,	53½ lbs.
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"The Organic Matter contains Nitrogen, equivalent to Ammonia,	3 lbs. 14 ounces.
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"The Mineral Substances include—	
"Phosphoric Acid, equivalent to Phosphate of Lime,	1 lb. 2 ounces.
"Potash Salts,	5 lbs. 10 ounces.
"Soda Salts,	10½ lbs."

In spite of all this, a very large number of cases of pollution of rivers by flax water are reported to us annually. The penalty fixed by the 5th and 6th of Her Majesty the Queen (cap. 106, sec. 80), "for throwing, emptying, or causing to run or flow into any river or lake, any dye stuff, lime, spurge, flax, hemp, or other deleterious or poisonous matter" is any sum not exceeding £10; but Boards of Conservators complain, and with great justice, that magistrates, in many cases, will merely inflict nominal penalties, and that, consequently, it is frequently useless to institute proceedings, at a very considerable cost. This is to be deplored, as it tends to increase offences of this nature when those offending are aware that they can act almost with impunity.

As regards the question of the erection of fish passes over weirs in rivers frequented by salmon, it is much to be regretted that, owing to the limited funds at the disposal of Boards of Conservators, very little is done in this direction; as there is but little doubt that if passes were made over obstructions in most of the rivers in Ireland large areas of spawning ground would be opened up. It has been suggested that if a small fund were placed at our disposal out of which loans could be made to Boards of Conservators or others, on somewhat similar lines to loans made for other purposes by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, it would prove advantageous to the salmon fisheries.

With regard to the River Shannon, which is vested in the Commissioners of Public Works as Commissioners of the River, the Chairman of the Board (Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Sankey, K.C.B.) and his colleagues have most courteously expressed a desire to assist us in every way in their power, as regards the construction of efficient fish passes over the various weirs connected with drainage or navigation. This we look upon as of great importance, as it is expected that some good will result from the harmonious action of the two departments.

We are now in a better position to deal with the illicit traffic of salmon carried on in the close season, owing to a very valuable and exhaustive opinion given by the Honorable the Solicitor-General for Ireland (Mr. Hemphill, Q.C.), and we trust that in a year or two we will be enabled in a great measure to put a stop to this practice. The Fishmongers Company, through their courteous clerk, Mr. J. Wrench Towne, have given us most cordial aid in endeavouring to suppress this sale of salmon captured at a period when it is illegal to do so.

It is satisfactory to be able to report to your Excellency that the artificial propagation of salmon is being slightly extended, and we trust that we may be in a position to state in our next report that it has been introduced into such other districts as may be considered necessary for a proper stocking of the rivers therein.

It is to be regretted that we have no means of obtaining statistics of the capture of salmon throughout Ireland, as it would be important to be in a position to authoritatively show the actual capture in the various rivers in order to determine the question as to whether the fisheries were becoming more or less productive, or in what way the capture varies from year to year. There are no doubt great and obvious difficulties in the way of obtaining this information. The increase however in the amount received from the sale of licences in the various districts from £3,659 7s. 6d. in the year 1893 to £10,509 5s. in the year 1898, would point to the conclusion that the salmon fisheries have been steadily improving.

The result of the various inquiries held by us during the year, so far as the by-laws consequent thereon have been approved by your Excellency in Council, will be found in the appendices. In some cases, owing to the steps required by the statute, they have not yet been submitted for the consideration of your Excellency and the Privy Council.

DISEASE.

As promised in our last report, we now submit for your Excellency's information, the report of Doctor Edmund McWeeney, M.A., M.D., &c., on the subject of the origin and nature of a disease which was observed in the smolts from a certain district in the North of Ireland. It would be most desirable if we were authorized to incur a small annual expenditure for observations of this nature in any district where signs of disease might from time to time be observed—

REPORT ON the EXAMINATION of SPECIMENS of DISEASED SALMON, presented to the INSPECTORS of IRISH FISHERIES, by EDMUND J. McWEENEY, M.A., M.D.

"The first specimens which I received during 1893 consisted of a number of salmon fry, or so-called alevins, averaging about 1½ inches in length. They came from a hatchery at Ballinacree, and I was requested to find out, if possible, what was the disease which had caused their death.

"A microscopical examination of the specimens, which were in very well preserved condition, soon revealed the presence of large non-septate hyaline full of granular protoplasm, intermixed with oötrochets. This at once suggested the presence of *Saprolegnia* in a degenerate condition, the oötrochets scattered through the protoplasm being due to a partial break-down of that substance, owing to unfavorable surroundings. Some of the fish were floated off into clean boiled water, and a few that had previously been soaked in alcohol and washed out, were introduced into the vessel. In a few days the characteristic furry appearance had developed round the fins, and the dead alevins were thickly coated over with the same material. Careful examination of the growth showed it to be due to a species of *Saprolegnia*, probably *S. ferax*. The diagnosis had to be made, in the first instance, without the sexual organs, for, although they were carefully sought for, none were found for many days. During this period, however, an abundance of zoospores were constantly being formed, and from the peculiar tendency of the new sporangial hyphae to grow up through the interior of the old empty ones, as well as from the diastematic zoospores, it was possible to diagnose *Saprolegnia* with a moderate amount of certainty. Subsequently the oogonia were developed, and the peculiar pointed appearance of their walls, as well as the absence of atheridial filaments, were the characters which induced me to consider this specimen to be the classical *Saprolegnia ferax*, Mont. It is an interesting fact to note that the ova from which these alevins were hatched came from the Rhine, and this species *ferax* is the one (out of nine or ten included in the genus) which appears to have attracted special attention both in Germany and Great Britain, owing to its highly developed and destructive parasitism.

"Whilst this specimen was in the laboratory a very curious change became apparent in its characters. Three or four days having elapsed since the last observation was made, fresh pieces of fungus were detached from the film and placed under the microscope. Numerous zoospores were at once observed, produced, however, by cysts issuing from a point on the hyphae close to the basal portion of the already emptied sporangia. This fact together with the tendency of the zoospores to coalesce grouped together instead of wandering away after leaving the mouth of the dehiscant sporangium showed that an *Achlya* was now present. Side by side with the *Achlya* some filaments of *Saprolegnia* could still be seen, but the latter species had quite disappeared after a few days, leaving the *Achlya* in sole possession of the substratum. In former years this *Achlya* would have probably been looked upon as *A. cloëa* (Fringheim), for its hyphae were extensively inhibited by circular asporous with projecting beaks that perforated the walls of the hyphae and protruded into the surrounding water. These spores, however, have been shown by Cornu to belong to a *Chytridiaceus* organism named by him *Woronina polytricha*, which attacks the *Achlya* and dwells within its hyphae. I have not been able to determine the exact species to which this *Achlya* belonged, for it never developed sexual organs, and despite all I could do the cultures gradually succumbed to an ever-increasing swarm of bacterial organisms. Neither can I determine whether the case was one of conjoint parasitism or whether the zoospores of the *Achlya* subsequently intruded themselves in some way (probably with the water) into my cultures.

That young fish and ova are not infrequently attacked by species of *Achlys* is a known fact, one well ascertained instance of which is that recorded by Humphry, who found that trout eggs from a hatchery in Massachusetts were destroyed by *Achlys variegata* (Höds.) var. *adiposa*, (Corti). Humphry states that he is informed that it is "necessary to remove dead eggs very frequently, since the infection spreads rapidly, and all the eggs in the hatching-trays are killed unless this is done. After the eggs are hatched the young fry appear not to be injured by this fungus." It would be very interesting to know if any such destruction of unhatched ova has as yet been observed in this country.

"This concludes my remarks on the *Malacostraca* alevins, and I now turn to the next specimen which was forwarded me, a salmon, nearly three feet long, sent up early last February from Derrock, on the River Bush, County Antrim. The fish presented a sickly appearance, due to patches of membranous material on its body and fins, and various slight abscesses of the skin not deep enough to be called ulcers. The membranous material was shown, by a series of experiments similar to that just detailed, to be *Saprolegnia* *fiava*. The fish was, however, far from being overgrown by the fungus, and I undertook a careful dissection with a view to ascertain if any other cause for its unhealthiness could be found. Certain appearances in the liver caused me to preserve some pieces of that organ in absolute alcohol. The urinary bladder yielded on scraping a number of characteristic pear-shaped "pear-shaped" oocytes. These organisms evidently abounded in the tissues that lined the organs in question, but to this I do not feel inclined to attach much importance for reasons that will be seen later on.

"After suitable dissection, hardening and embedding, portions of the urinary bladder and liver were cut into serial sections, stained by various methods and examined. The epithelial lining of the urinary bladder did not seem well preserved. Its place was taken by a layer of oval granules which seemed like mucus (perhaps of blood or mucus-corpuscles). At any rate, they stained deeply and uniformly with aniline dyes. The deeper parts of the bladder-wall showed cellular accumulations apparently of an inflammatory character. On staining by Gram's method a most interesting result was obtained. The vessels and clefts of the tissues were found to be stuffed with bacteria, of the shape of short bacilli, always arranged in pairs. Pairs, consisting of these micro-organisms, occupied the vessels following them in their twisted course for some distance. The cell accumulations, which I have mentioned, were sometimes in immediate relation to the bacteria, and this fact, taken along with the comparative absence of bacteria from the free surfaces of the structure, seems to me to indicate that the bacterial invasion had taken place *intra vitam*, and was not (as I was at first inclined to think) the mere passive expression of processes of decomposition. There were some obviously putrefactive bacteria present in and on the superficial layer of the bladder-wall, but they were few in number. The tissues surrounding the deeper bacterial accumulations were often necrotic. In fact, the appearances reminded me very strongly of those met with in sections of organs affected with the metastatic abscesses of pyemia in the human subject. In the latter case, of course, the organisms are different, being usually strepto- or staphylococci, and not, as in the present case, diplo-bacilli. The length of the pair was from 2 to 4 μ .

"Portions of the tissue were occupied by a peculiar reticular structure with oval, faintly-staining, hyaline masses, lying in the meshes of the network, but, as a rule, not nearly filling the spaces in which they lay. The nuclei refused to take the stain in these regions, and I forbore from expressing any opinion as to the nature of the objects in question.

"No post-mortem pyemia could be found in any of the sections unless indeed the appearance just described be susceptible of that interpretation, which I very much doubt. For this reason I am not inclined to attach any importance to the finding of post-mortem in the bladder-masses—a position in which I, Pfeiffer and other workers on this subject find them to be almost invariably present. Had post-mortem infection played any part in the illness of this fish I should undoubtedly have found them not merely on the surface of the mucous membrane, but also conglomerated together in the deeper part of the tissue.

The sections of liver showed the microscopic structure of that organ very well, the majority of the cell-columns preserving their nuclei, as did the vascular structures and their contents without exception. In many of the smaller capillaries there could be seen with the low power blue lines, which on applying the oil-immersion objective became resolved (Gram-staining) into chains of diplo-bacilli which seemed rather larger than those found in the bladder-wall, though in other respects similar. These organisms could be traced lying in "single file" between the columns of liver cells, the nuclei of which had been brought out by a previous staining with carmalum (Weigert-Giemsa method).

"As to the significance of these bacteria, I cannot express a confident opinion. Their presence *intra vitam* would constitute a sort of blood poisoning which, as it might easily be supposed, would prove highly detrimental to the fish so attacked. Whether similar cases are recorded I cannot at present say. The presence of the *Saprolegnia* may have so weakened the vital forces of the fish as to permit of the invasion of its tissues by bacteria while still alive. Again, it is of course possible that the bacteria may have been present simply as putrefactive organisms invading a dead fish. On the whole I think the former view is the more probable, but fresh material, examined *ad hoc*, is requisite before scientific certainty can be attained.

"In conclusion I beg to point out to the Instructors the importance of the study of piscine pathology from the practical point of view. The better the exact nature of fish-disease is understood the more likely it is that suitable remedies will be indicated. Fish that are in a languid or dying state ought to be removed from the river with as little delay as possible, so as to lessen the chance of their infecting others, and specimens should be submitted as a matter of routine to a careful examination. Were this course systematically adopted, our knowledge of an important branch of economic science would, in a very few years, be rendered vastly more extensive and accurate.

"30th September, 1883."

Literature on relations of *Saprolegnia* to Fish :—

- Buxley: *Saprolegnia* in relation to Salmon Disease. *Q.J.M.S.* 1882 (with a cat.).
Smith, W. G.: "The Salmon Disease." *Gardner's Chronicle*, 6th May, 1878, with three cats; also in *Gardner's*, Vol. VI, page 132.
Harvey, G.: "Infection of Fishes with *Saprolegnia* *fiava*." *Jr. of Biology*, 1883, page 325.
Buckland, Walpole, and Young: "Report upon the Disease which has recently prevailed among the Salmon, &c." London, 1880.
Stirling, A. R.: "Notes on the Fungus Disease affecting Salmon." In *Proceedings, Royal Society, Edinburgh*, years 1878 and 1879.
Stone, Alfred (of Bushalla, Co. Antrim): in *Proceedings, Belfast Naturalists' Field Club*.

Literature on *Saprolegnia* from the Botanical standpoint :—

- Many Works by De Bary and Pringsheim.
Archer, W. (of Dublin): "On two new Species in *Saprolegnia*." *Q.J.M.S.* VII, page 152.
Hartig, M. H. (of Cork): "Recent Researches on the *Saprolegnia*." *Annals of Botany*, Vol. XI, page 265.

PUBLIC INQUIRIES.

During the year 1893 public inquiries were held at the following places, and were attended by large numbers of persons interested :—

No. 1, or DUBLIN DISTRICT.

At Wicklow, on the 14th day of July; at Bray, on the 18th day of July; at Newbridge, on the 19th day of July; at Blessington, on the 21st day of July; and at Dublin, on the 25th day of July. To inquire :—

"1. Into subject of the close time for net fishing in the fresh water portion of the Bray river, in the district defined and known as the No. 1, or Dublin district.

"2. For the purpose of defining the boundary between the tidal and fresh water portions of the said Bray river.

"3. To make a by-law prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles therein for the purpose of driving fish close into the banks of any river within the said district."

No. 2. WEXFORD DISTRICT.

At Wexford, on the 16th and 17th days of November; at Enniscoorthy, on the 18th and 19th days of November; and at Tullow, on the 21st day of November. To inquire into an application for a change of the close time for netting and angling in the River Slaney.

At Wexford, on the 16th day of November. To inquire into an application to pass a by-law, prohibiting the use of seine nets in that part of the River Slaney which is situated between Wexford Bridge and Ferry Carrig Bridge.

At Wexford, on the 16th day of November; at Enniscoorthy, on the 18th day of November; and at Tullow on the 21st day of November. To inquire into an application respecting the size of the mesh of nets at present used for the capture of salmon and sea trout in the tidal waters of the River Slaney.

No. 3. WATERFORD DISTRICT.

At Waterford, on the 29th of March, a Court was held to inquire into the application of Major James Duff Coghlan, of 4, Park-place, St. James's, London, respecting the legality or illegality of a Scotch or Stake Weir, situated in Waterford Harbour, on the shore of Dromina, Parish of Crooke, Barony of Gaultiers, and County of Waterford, in so far as the same might or might not be injurious to navigation. We reported thereon to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland. For further proceedings in this case see Appendix No. 23, p. 115.

No. 5, or CORK DISTRICT (BANDON DIVISION).

At Bandon, on the 6th day of June, to inquire into an application for a by-law to prohibit wading the waters, having a pole or gaff, or to throw stones or other missiles or substances therein for the purpose of driving or scaring fish close into the banks of any river in the Bandon division of the Cork District, or in any other manner to drive or scare fish in the upper or fresh waters of any river in the division.

No 6¹. SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

At Skibbereen, on the 1st day of June, to inquire into the state of the salmon fisheries in the district, and the best means to be adopted for preserving the upper waters of the Den River.

At Skibbereen, on the 2nd day of June, to inquire into the necessity for defining the mouth of the Bawnaknockane River.

No. 7, or KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

At Killorglin, on the 27th day of July, and also 28th day of July; and at Killarney, on the 31st day of July and 1st day of August.

1. To inquire into the necessity of passing by-laws with the object of giving effect to the following resolutions passed by the Conservators of Fisheries of the Killarney District, viz.—

"(a.) That no draft not be allowed of greater length than at least two-thirds of the width of that portion of the river Laine where it is used for the capture of salmon and trout, in the fresh water and tidal portion of the said River Laine.

"(b.) That no draft nets shall be used in the tidal and fresh water parts of the said River Laine at a less distance from each other than 200 yards.

"(c.) That no nets shall be shot simultaneously from points on both sides of the tidal and fresh water parts of the said River Lanne, which are opposite to each other, so as to be in the water at the same time, but the net shot from one bank shall be landed before that from the opposite bank is shot.

"(d.) That all netting on the Lanne be limited to the period between the 1st February and 15th July.

"(e.) That the netting on the lakes begin on the 17th of January, and cease on the 1st July.

"(f.) That the sea fishing be fixed from the 1st February to the 1st August.

"(g.) That all rod fishing on the lakes and rivers in the Killarney district begin on the 17th January and end on 31st October, and that no gill be used before the 1st April.

"2. To alter the close season for netting in the tidal waters of the River Lanne, and its estuary.

"3. To alter the close season for netting in Ballinakill Bay."

At Killarney, on the 14th day of October; Killarlin, on the 18th day of October; and Cahirciveen on the 23rd day of October, to inquire into an application for a change of the close time for the capture of salmon or trout within the Killarney district.

NO. 8. LIMERICK DISTRICT.

At Kilrush, on the 9th day of November, to inquire into an application

"To alter the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th clauses of the by-laws, rules, and regulations, dated the 10th November, 1893, relative to the use of drift nets in the River Shannon, &c., which provide—

"2nd. That no drift nets of greater length than 300 yards shall be used for the capture of salmon or trout in any other tidal waters of the River Shannon (than that part situated between Limerick and a line drawn across the river below Askeaton, from Aughlish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Killyasert, in the County of Clare), or in Clederlaw Bay.

"3rd. That no two or more drift nets shall be attached together in any way, or be allowed to drift within 100 yards of each other, in the River Shannon, or in Clederlaw Bay.

"4th. That no drift nets below or seaward of a line drawn across the River Shannon, from Aughlish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Killyasert, in the County of Clare, shall be used within the line of low water mark of ordinary spring tides.

"5th. That no drift nets shall be used in Clederlaw Bay above a line drawn from Knock to Locks-bakee, in the County of Clare."

At Killaloe, on the 2nd day of November, to inquire into the practice of fishing at the navigation sluices at Killaloe, with the view of prohibiting same, or for making such by-laws, rules, and regulations as may seem expedient.

At Croam, on the 6th day of November, to inquire into the necessity of passing a by-law to prohibit the use of night lines on the river Mague and its Tributaries.

NO. 11. BALLINA DISTRICT.

At Ballina, on the 4th day of May, to inquire into an application

"1. To make a by-law regulating the manner of netting in the freshwater portion of the River Moy, and prohibiting such practices as in their judgment are detrimental or injurious to the Fisheries of said river.

"2. To inquire into the mode of fishing in the tidal portion of said River Moy.

"3. To inquire into the operation of the by-laws, rules, and regulations, dated 3rd March, 1879, which regulate the mode of fishing to be observed by all persons engaged in fishing for or taking salmon or trout by means of drift nets, in Killybeg Bay, in the Counties of Mayo and Sligo."

NO. 12. SLIGO DISTRICT.

At Sligo, on the 9th day of May, to inquire into an application for a change of season for salmon and trout in the Ballisodare river.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION.

We have received the following reports of the operations carried on at the several Hatcheries at work during the season of 1893:—

DUBLIN DISTRICT—River Liffey.

Report from Major Claude Cane, J.P., St. Wolstans, dated 31st March, 1894:—

The salmon fry turned into the Liffey by me this year consisted of 500 yearlings and 500 two-year olds, and were obtained from Mr. J. J. Armistead of the Solway Fishery, Dumfries. The two-year olds were all marked by cutting off a portion of the adipose fin. Unfortunately owing to a delay which occurred in transit at Holyhead a large number of two-year olds were lost. The last time Mr. Armistead brought over fry the loss did not amount to one per cent., but in that case the Railway arrangements were carried out without a hitch.

No. 4.—LISMORE DISTRICT.

River Blackwater. Hatchery established at Lismore by the Messrs. Foley, lessees of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

AN ACCOUNT of SALMON taken by R. & E. FOLEY, Lismore, for Artificial Propagation during 1893.

OBSERVATIONS.

"This has been an early and a good spawning season. We have taken particular care in selecting fairly large and healthy spawning fish—a most important point, we consider.

"The first run of Spring fish was noticed about November 17th, and appeared to be in beautiful condition.

"A trial haul with net was made January 1st, 1894, when 7 Spring fish were landed, and returned to the river, at the high average of 21 lbs. each. As the water was high all through the winter months, we trust that the upper reaches of the Blackwater are well stocked with fish of the first quality.

"We hope the enclosed list explains all that the Inspectors require.

15th February, 1894.

"R. & E. FOLEY."

DATE.	Number of Fish taken.	They weight, as near as possible.	Whether Male or Female.	Whether ripe, or nearly so, or past, or fresh run.	Whether taken in hatch or by net.	Whether put above water or into hatchery.	On what date.	Remarks.
Oct. 6.	16	Average 16 lbs.	13 Female.	Nearly ripe.	Hatch.	Into hatchery.	—	Hatch set to work October 2th.
do.	—	do. 16 lbs.	9 Male.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	—	21 bright young.	do.	Above water.	—	
do. 7.	7	—	1 Male.	—	do.	Into hatchery.	—	
do.	—	—	—	8 bright.	do.	Above water.	—	Reserved hatch gradings October 11th.
do. 15.	8	do. 22 lbs.	1 Male.	Nearly ripe.	do.	Into hatchery.	—	Set hatch to work October 15th.
do.	—	do. 22 lbs.	4 Female.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	
do. 16.	97	do. 22 lbs.	17 Female.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 22 lbs.	18 Male.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	
do. 19.	53	do. 22 lbs.	4 Male.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 22 lbs.	7 Female.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	—	8 bright.	do.	Above water.	—	
do. 20.	14	do. 22 lbs.	3 Female.	Nearly ripe.	do.	Into hatchery.	—	
do.	—	do. 22 lbs.	3 Male.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	—	8 bright.	do.	Above water.	—	
do. 21.	20	do. 22 lbs.	1 Male.	Nearly ripe.	do.	Into hatchery.	—	
do.	—	do. 22 lbs.	3 Female.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	—	21 bright.	do.	Above water.	—	Reserved hatch gradings October 21st.
do.	—	—	—	8 bright.	do.	do.	—	Set hatch to work November 1st.
Nov. 3.	22	—	7 Female.	Nearly ripe.	do.	Into hatchery.	—	
do.	—	—	9 Male.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	8 Male.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	13 Female.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	—	8 bright.	do.	Above water.	—	
do.	—	—	—	8 bright.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	—	4 Female.	Nearly ripe.	do.	Into hatchery.	—	
do.	—	—	5 Male.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	Reserved hatch gradings November 2th.
Nov. 16.	22	do. 9 lbs.	3 Male.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	Set hatch to work December 1st.
do.	—	do. 12 lbs.	4 Female.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 8 lbs.	3 Female.	Unripe.	do.	Above water.	—	
do.	—	do. 12 lbs.	9 Male.	Unripe.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 8 lbs.	—	8 bright.	do.	do.	—	
do. 17.	26	do. 20 lbs.	—	20 bright.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 10.	3 Female.	Unripe.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 9 lbs.	3 Male.	Unripe.	do.	do.	—	
do.	—	do. 8 lbs.	3 Male.	—	do.	Above water.	—	
do.	—	do. 9 lbs.	3 Male.	Nearly ripe.	do.	Into hatchery.	—	
do.	—	do. 10 lbs.	3 Female.	Nearly ripe.	do.	do.	—	

OVA LAID DOWN.

Date.	Number of Eggs laid down.	Remarks.
1895.		
November 21, . . .	15,000	From a 18 lb. Fish
" 14, . . .	12,000	" 16 lb. "
" 15, . . .	15,000	" 22 lb. "
" 20, . . .	64,000	From 4 Fish.
" 21, . . .	14,000	" 3 "
" 24, . . .	62,000	" 5 "
" 25, . . .	42,000	" 4 "
" 26, . . .	15,000	" 6 "
December 4, . . .	55,000	" 6 "
" 8, . . .	22,000	" 8 "
" 9, . . .	61,000	" 8 "
" 15, . . .	4,000	" 5 "
1916.		
January 10, . . .	14,000	" 5 "
" 14, . . .	21,000	" 8 "
	402,000	

We find, from past experience, that between three and four hundred thousand Eggs are sufficient for our Hatchery, overbreeding being injurious.

SUMMARY.

Date.	Bright Fish put above Weir.	Chadys, etc., put back to River.	Eggs, or nearly so, put into Hatchery.	Ova laid down.	Total number Fish taken in Hatch.
October 27th to December 17th, . . .	18	12	106	—	226
November 11th, 1915, to January 14th, 1916.	—	—	—	212,000	—
Total.	18	12	106	212,000	226

From November 16th to January 21st 92 fish were returned to main river from hatchery. At the end of January the flood rose over mill race, and the remaining fish escaped.

No. 6th—KENMARE DISTRICT.

River Blackwater, County of Kerry. Hatchery established on the Mahony Estate by R. McClure, Esq., J.P., agent for the property.

" KERRY BLACKWATER.

" ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON.

" For many years past, a simple, inexpensive and successful system of artificial propagation has been steadily followed in the case of this river on the Mahony estate. The plan of hatchery is very simple. A number of boxes, each 6 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 9 inches deep, are placed in line one after another near a small stream from which a regulated supply of water is taken. The boxes are so fixed as to give a slight fall from one to the other all along the line. Of course, well washed gravel is first put into each box, leaving space for a depth of some 2½ or 3 inches of water. The salmon ova is placed carefully, and evenly distributed, in each box. The details of operation, &c., cannot be explained in a short report. I may remark that in this case the boxes are quite close to a public road, and are never interfered with in any way. Some six weeks after the little fish are perfectly formed, they are removed to the small tributaries of the river, where they are safest from natural enemies as well as from heavy floods. As a consequence of this system which has been

followed successfully, the river is always well stocked with salmon, and the net fishing productive to the owner and coast fishermen. If a simple system of artificial propagation were generally adopted, the salmon fisheries of Ireland would be largely increased in value. The Government would do well to afford the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries the means of encouraging and developing artificial propagation of salmon.

"February 5, 1894.

"ROBT. MCCLURE,

"Glenbeil, Kinnaree.

"The quantity of ova annually put into boxes is 100,000, of which some 30,000 are usually successful."

No. 7.—KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Hatchery established by Henry A. Herbert, of Muckross, Esq., on a stream flowing into Muckross Lake (one of the chain of lakes commonly known as the Killarney Lakes).

"Muckross Abbey, Killarney,

6th March, 1894.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 27th ult., re the artificial propagation of salmon at Muckross.

"These operations are being carried on here on a stream flowing into Muckross Lake (one of the lakes of Killarney).

"This stream has been selected as being suitable for the purpose, and an enclosure of about ninety feet long by thirty feet wide, has been fenced in for the hatchery grounds.

"Nearly six thousand salmon ova have been distributed in five hatching boxes, each box is six feet by one and a-half feet by nine inches.

"Seven female salmon and four males were operated on, to obtain the above mentioned ova.

"The said salmon ova were put into the boxes early in January last (1894). I inspected the hatchery to-day, and found everything going on well there. I expect the ova will be hatched by the end of this month.

"I hope to carry on the artificial propagation of salmon in this hatchery on a much more extensive scale next season, and by this and other means I intend to improve the salmon fisheries of the Killarney Lakes in which I am considerably interested.

"Faithfully yours,

"HENRY A. HERBERT, of Muckross.

No. 12.—SLIGO DISTRICT.

River Ballisodare, County of Sligo. Hatchery established by Colonel Edward Cooper, Her Majesty's Lieutenant of the County Sligo.

"I am afraid that I have not much new to report for the information of the Inspectors with regard to the artificial propagation of salmon. I have not imported any Rhine ova this season, as those I had last spring showed signs of the fungoid disease, which was submitted to and reported on by Dr. McWenney, but I succeeded in obtaining a few ova from the Blackwater, which have hatched out much earlier than the Sligo river ova, and promise well. I also hope by next year to obtain some French ova from the Loire, as I have obtained the address of a firm who supply ova in France. I have also heard of a hatchery in Switzerland, near Basle, and I may import some Rhine ova from them, as they live so much higher up the river than Fribourg in Baden that the ova there may be free from disease. We have had such heavy rains and floods for the last two weeks that I have had the greatest difficulty in keeping the water in the troughs tolerably pure, notwithstanding every care in filtering it. I hope, however, by next season to have a spring into my hatchery, and if I succeed, it will obviate this difficulty, and I shall probably extend the establishment, as I am convinced that the introduction of fresh fish from other rivers has been of the greatest benefit to my river.

"I remain, yours very faithfully,

"EDWARD H. COOPER.

"I have about the same number of ova as last year, and from the same rivers, with the addition of a few ova from the Blackwater, but none from the Rhine."

No. 13.—BALTIMANNOX DISTRICT.

River Erne, County Fermanagh. Hatchery established by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., one of the proprietors of the Erne Fisheries.

"On this river there were captured for breeding purposes 115 male salmon and 55 females. Of these 50 males and all the females were spawned, the balance of the male being turned into the river again. The first lot was spawned on the 12th December, and the last on the 22nd January. Male fish ran from 8 lbs. to 30 lbs., and females 7 lbs. to 15 lbs.; the quantity of ova put into hatching-bosses being 450,000."

No. 15¹.—LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Hatchery established at Newtownstewart by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L., and lessees of Foyle and Bann Fisheries.

"ARTIFICIAL SALMON HATCHING ON THE FOYLE."

"This season there have been taken for breeding purposes 200 female fish, averaging a little over 6 lbs. each, and a like number of males which would be slightly heavier. From these were got 805,000 ova. The first fish spawned was on 30th November, 1893, and the last on 30th January, 1894.

"The principal spawning took place during the last fortnight of December. The period of incubation on the Foyle is from fifty to sixty days, consequently a considerable number of the first laid down ova have been hatched.

"There was no difficulty in obtaining sufficient breeders on the Foyle this season, and in addition to stocking the hatchery, twelve pairs were allowed to deposit their ova in the canal attached to the works, and it is intended to take note how these deposits will develop.

"When report was made to Inspectors last year hatching was—as at present—not finished, and it is better Inspectors should now know result. About 80 per cent. of the ova came to life, and about 20 per cent. of the young fry died, leaving 60 per cent. of the original number to be turned into the river and canal, and the latter is at present swarming with fry.

"Besides the ova taken from the fish, a considerable quantity was taken from the natural beds in various parts of the river, and placed in the hatchery; but although this was done with the greatest care, only about 15 per cent. came to life. It would seem, therefore, from this, that natural impregnation is not perfect.

"Since last year two ponds have been constructed, into which it is intended to put a number of fry during the month of March, and careful note will be kept of how they thrive."

We give two views of this complete and interesting Hatchery from photographs kindly supplied to us by R. L. Moore, Esq., D.L.

No. 15².—COLERAINE DISTRICT.

River Bann, County Londonderry, &c. Hatchery established at Movinagh by R. L. Moore, Esq., and lessees of the Foyle and Bann Fisheries.

"ARTIFICIAL SALMON HATCHING ON THE BANN."

"Having received permission from the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries to keep the Cutts at Coleraine fishing during the close season for the purpose of catching a few fish to stock a small experimental hatchery put up on the Bann at Movinagh near Killybegs, about ten miles above the tidal flow, the Cutts were closed on the 19th August, and from then till the 19th September, 159 salmon were captured. Of these twenty-five were put into one Cutt, and the remainder turned into the river.

"The Bann Drainage Board complained that the keeping of this Cutt closed raised the water in the river, so it had to be opened. Twenty-one of the fish were then transferred to wooden crates moored in the river, but they did not do well here, owing, it is believed, to the crates being moored in 'still' water. Three of the female fish died, and all the remainder except one were lost into the river. From this one fish about 5,000 ova were obtained, and placed in the small hatchery, which is a wooden structure, capable of holding 30,000 ova, and drawing its supply of water from the canal, as no spring water was obtainable, and the filtering of this water has been very troublesome and very costly.

"As no more ova could be obtained in the Bann, 20,000 were brought from the Erne, but as up to the present none of the eggs has come to life, it is not possible to say will the experiment at this place turn out successful."

SALMON FISHERIES.

SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from the VARIOUS BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS OF SALMON FISHERIES IN IRELAND for the Year 1893.

No. 1.—DUBLIN DISTRICT.

State of the fisheries is fair, but no improvement has taken place in consequence of the dry season of 1893. The take was less productive as regards salmon, but there was an increase in capture of sea or white trout on the coast between Wicklow and Dalkey. Angling for salmon absolutely nil. There appears to have been an increase in the average size of spring salmon and grilse. No signs of disease were observed. The offences against the Fisheries Laws remain about the same. The usual complaint is made of want of funds for any improvement or development of the Salmon Fisheries, by the erection of pascos, &c. The spawning season for 1893-4 was affected by the dry weather. The quantity of breeding fish observed was consequently less.

No. 2.—WEXFORD DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries of the district were on the decline owing to the dry season and want of water. The take of salmon and grilse by nets has been less, as has also been the capture of sea or white trout. Angling was not as good as during the preceding year. The average size of spring salmon and grilse remains the same—salmon about 11 lbs., grilse about 4 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed, and no cases of poisoning have been reported. Offences against the Fisheries Laws, as far as prosecutions and detections are concerned, have diminished; but it is beyond doubt that illegal fishing is carried on.

Here, again, complaint is made of want of funds for the erection of fish passes, &c.

During the spawning season, 1893-4, less breeding fish were observed on the spawning beds. This applies to the Slaney and its tributaries.

No. 3, or WATERFORD DISTRICT.

The report from the Clerk of this District for the year 1893, mentions that were the state of the fisheries to be judged by the relative capture of salmon in 1893 to that of previous years, it would be described as declining, but such a criterion would be fallacious as the exceptional climatic influences of 1893, and the consequent low state of the rivers, militated against the run of salmon. Judging, however, by the vast run of fry in the spring of 1893, it is concluded that the fisheries are improving. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was much less than in the preceding year (1892), owing to the small run of salmon from the sea, caused by want of water, and absence of freshes.

There is no net fishing for sea or white trout carried on in this district. The angling was bad owing to the abnormally low state of rivers, and the great heat, and drought prevailing during the greater part of the open season. The average weight of spring salmon was about 12 lbs., and of grilse about 5 lbs. No signs of disease were observed. A few spent fish in the upper waters exhibited some marks, but in absence of expert opinion the Board should be slow to attribute them to disease. No cases of poisoning rivers have come to the knowledge of the Board. Offences against the Fisheries Laws are stated to have diminished, owing to the vigilance of the water bailiffs, and also the invaluable aid of the police. During the spawning season 1893-4, the quantity of breeding fish was about an average one. An increase was observed on river Suir tributaries, and on rivers Anner and Nore. The Clodiagh (tributary of the Suir) had a less run of fish. The breeding fish did not enter the tributaries as early as usual owing to want of water. There was a considerable run of breeding fish in January. A number of fish spawned in the Maine river.

No. 4.—LIMERICK DISTRICT.

This district seems to form a striking contrast to some of the other districts, as it is reported that the net fishing for 1893 was an average one—the capture of salmon and grilse by nets being about the same, as was also that of sea or white trout. As regards angling it is stated to have been good below Glandulane weir (which is situated on the River Blackwater within a short distance of Fermoy), but bad above this obstruction, owing to the continuous drought. An unusual run of large fish, both spring salmon and grilse, was observed in the Blackwater in the month of February—average weight of the former about 12½ lbs., and of the latter about 5 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed, and no reports of poisoning were received. Offences against the Fisheries Laws have diminished to a very small extent. Complaint is made of the condition of Glandulane weir, already referred to. It was examined by a Civil Engineer, by direction of the Board of Conservators, but no further action has been taken up to the present. The spawning season for 1893-4 is reported as being an average one, but breeding fish were observed to be smaller than usual.

No. 5.—CORK DISTRICT.

In this district also the report is of a more cheerful character. It would appear that the general condition of the salmon fisheries is good, and improving. At the same time, it is observed that the capture of salmon and grilse by nets was less productive during 1893 than in the previous year; but the take of sea or white trout by nets was about the same. Angling was fairly good, considering the dryness of the season. Average size of spring salmon and grilse remains the same. Three cases of poisoning the

tributaries of the River Lee occurred—but, on the whole, offences against the Fisheries Laws are stated to have diminished. The quantity of breeding fish observed was much more during the spawning season, 1893-4, than in previous season; this applies to the River Lee and its tributaries.

No. 5.—CORK (BANDON SUB-DISTRICT)—continued.

Here again the salmon fisheries are reported as being in a good state. It is stated that 1893 was a very good season, and that more salmon and grilse were captured by nets than in the preceding year, and that also the take of sea or white trout by these engines has been more productive. On the other hand, the angling season was the worst for many years, owing to the want of water to bring the fish up. Average weight of spring salmon and grilse remains about the same—salmon 12 lbs., and grilse 6 lbs. No signs of disease were observed. Two cases of poisoning occurred on the Bandon river with the plant called "The Irish Spurge"—*Euphorbia Hibernica*—but illegal fishing has diminished. Complaint is made that the fish pass at the Desert Mills weir, on the Bandon River, is not properly constructed so as to facilitate the ascent of fish.

No. 6¹.—SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

In this district the state of affairs seems very unsatisfactory. General state of the salmon fisheries is declining. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was less in 1893 than in the preceding year. The take of sea or white trout by nets was also less productive. Angling could not be worse, owing to destruction of salmon in the small rivers, and the insufficiency of funds to afford proper protection. Average weight of spring salmon and grilse remains the same—salmon 12 lbs., grilse 6 lbs. One case of poisoning by "Irish Spurge" is reported.

Offences have not increased against the Fisheries Laws.

A small increase was observed in the number of fish on spawning beds in the season of 1893-94. This refers to the Ilan river.

No. 6².—BANTRY DISTRICT.

The report of this district states the salmon fisheries are declining. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was so small as hardly to pay for the licence duty. No white or sea trout were taken by nets. Angling was also very bad. Offences against the Fisheries Laws, especially fishing with unlicensed engines, appear to be on the increase. One case of poisoning occurred. Average weight of spring salmon 10 to 12 lbs., grilse from 4 to 6 lbs. No signs of disease were observed in the district. The spawning season of 1893-4 was not so good as that of 1892-3.

No. 6³.—KENMARE DISTRICT.

In this district, again, the condition of the salmon fisheries for the year 1893 varied from many of the other districts as far as net fishing is concerned. The general state of the salmon fisheries is said to be fair, and better than in the season of 1892. The take of salmon and grilse by nets throughout the district was more productive. No nets are used for the capture of sea or white trout. On the other hand, as in most districts, and owing to the same cause (dry weather), the angling was very bad. The average weight of salmon 7 lbs., and grilse 5 lbs.

This district is unfortunately the great centre of the poisoning operations by "Irish Spurge," which grows in large quantities in the vicinity of the rivers. The Boughy river was poisoned no less than ten times with this deadly plant. Offences against the Fisheries Laws have increased, although it is fair to state that nineteen water bailiffs are employed by private individuals in addition to ten by the Board of Conservators.

The spawning season for 1893-4 was an average one.

No. 7, or KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

In the report for this district, it is stated that 1893 would have been a very good season but for the dryness of the season, one half of the rivers having been without a sufficient supply of water, but that as a rule the salmon fisheries are improving. The capture of spring salmon and grilse by means of nets was less productive than in the previous year, as was also the capture of sea or white trout. Angling was not good, most of the rivers being nearly dried up in consequence of drought. No reports of poisoning have been reported. Offences against the Fisheries Laws have slightly

increased, and have all been committed by unlicensed men. No sign of disease has been observed amongst the salmon. The average weight of spring salmon and grilse remains about the same, viz., spring salmon about 12 lbs., and grilse about 5 lbs. Complaint is made of the great want of fish passes over weirs in the rivers of this district. Special reference is made to the great obstruction caused to the ascent of salmon by the weir on the river Flesk, known as the "Flesk Mills Weir" near Killarney; a water bailiff has to be kept there specially for the protection of the fish while trying to ascend. The Board were anxious to erect a diagonal bulk of concrete on the apron of the weir, so as to concentrate the flow of water, which now trickles over the entire extent of the apex of the weir, but the proprietor of the mills refused to allow them.

The reports as regards the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers of the district, during the spawning season of 1893-4, are very favourable, large numbers having been observed in most rivers. This applies to the rivers Inny, Waterville, Gildaugh, Flesk, Caragh, and Gwestin. In the river Maine, owing to the discoloured state of water, by reason of floods, fish could not be observed on the scours or beds. The floods for the months of December and January were a great protection to spawning fish, as the poachers were unable to get at them, and having spawned, the fish were enabled to get back from the smaller streams into the main rivers.

NO. 8.—LIMERICK DISTRICT.

The report on the condition of the fisheries of this district shows that while the season of 1893 was an average one as regards salmon, the capture of pike and grilse was much below that of recent years. It must, however, be observed that the take of salmon as well as of grilse by nets was less productive than in 1892. The angling generally has been bad throughout the district. The abnormally dry season contributed largely to this result. It is to be observed that some of the spring fish taken were unusually large—many exceeding 40 lbs. in weight—a few being as much as 60 lbs. The average weight, however, of early spring fish (say those taken from the middle of February to the middle of April) was not more than 28 lbs. The average for grilse was about 6 lbs. No cases of salmon disease have been reported. Offences against the Fisheries Laws remain about the same as in previous years. Spawning season of 1893-4 shows an increase of breeding fish over that of 1892-3, and both show an increase on previous seasons. An increase observed in rivers Maigue and tributaries, and Mulesire. No decrease in any river.

NO. 9^a, OR GALWAY DISTRICT.

In this district the report is a gloomy one. The salmon fisheries are stated to have declined. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was less than in previous years, as was also that of sea or white trout. The angling was bad all over the district. The average size of spring salmon was less than in other years, while the average size of grilse remained about the same. Offences against the Fisheries Laws have increased. The prevailing offence is fishing without having paid licence duty. No signs of disease were observed. Quantities of breeding fish less in season 1893-4.

NO. 9^b.—CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

The state of the fisheries in this district forms rather a contrast with that of the adjoining district (Galway)—the report concerning which we have already given. In this district the salmon fisheries are stated to be improving. It is, however, noteworthy that there is no netting carried on, and therefore the report is confined to angling. As regards that, we are informed that although there were but few floods, still the angling was very good, considering the exceptionally dry season. The average weight of spring salmon and grilse was from 9 to 10 lbs. for the former, and about 6½ lbs. for the latter. The spawning season of 1893-4 was a bad one, owing to drought.

No signs of disease were observed in the district, nor have any cases of poisoning been reported. Offences against the Fisheries Laws have not increased.

NO. 10^a, OR BALLEENARILLA DISTRICT.

Here again the condition of the salmon fisheries seems to have been worse than in the past year (1892). It is stated they are declining. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was much less productive than in 1892, as was also that of sea or white trout by the same mode of capture; while angling was not so good as usual. The average weight of spring salmon and grilse was about 13 lbs. for the former, and 6½ lbs. for the latter.

No signs of disease were observed, and no cases of poisoning have taken place. Offences against the Fisheries Laws remain much the same.

During the spawning season of 1893-4 the number of breeding fish observed in all the rivers was much less than usual. It was the worst season for many years.

No. 10, or BANGOR DISTRICT.

In this district the condition of the salmon fisheries is stated to be about the same as in previous years. But the take of salmon and grilse by nets was very much less productive than in 1892, as was also the take of sea or white trout by the same means. Angling was bad, as very few fish ascended the rivers in summer and early autumn, owing to long continued drought. Offences against the Fisheries Laws appear to have diminished, and are only committed by persons without licences. No cases of poisoning rivers have occurred during the year, nor has any sign of disease been observed.

The average weight of salmon was 11 lbs., and of grilse 6 lbs. Number of breeding fish observed during spawning season of 1893-4 was less than usual.

No. 11, or BALLINA DISTRICT.

The report from this district gives the state of the salmon fisheries as fair, and their condition remains steady. The capture of salmon and grilse by nets was less productive, owing to the dry season. The take of sea or white trout by the same means of capture was about the same as in the preceding season.

The angling was also worse owing to the drought.

The average weight of spring salmon and grilse was, for the former, 10½ lbs., and 6 lbs. for the latter. No cases of poisoning rivers have been reported. Offences against the Fisheries Laws are stated to have increased, and all offences committed were the acts of people who had not taken out licences. No signs of disease have been observed.

No. 12, or SLIGO DISTRICT.

From the report of this district, it appears that the salmon fisheries in 1893 were declining. The take of salmon and grilse and sea or white trout by nets was about one-half of the quantity taken in the previous year. The angling was very bad.

The average weight of salmon was 10 lbs. to 11 lbs., and of grilse from 5 lbs. to 6 lbs. No signs of disease have been observed amongst the salmon, and no cases of poisoning have been reported. Offences against the Fisheries Laws remain in number about the same as in previous years. The quantity of breeding fish observed during the spawning season of 1893-4 showed a decrease in all rivers except the Ballisodare. The latter had an average season.

No. 13, or BALLINSHANNON DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries of this district were not in so good a state as in 1892. The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was a great deal less. There is no fishing for sea or white trout in this district. Angling was bad. A few cases of poisoning rivers by means of flax water are reported. No signs of disease have been observed. The average weight of salmon and grilse was about 10 lbs. for the former, and about 5 lbs. for the latter.

All the rivers in the district showed a decrease in the number of breeding fish during the spawning season of 1893-4.

No. 14, or LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

The report states the condition of the salmon fisheries to be fair. No great change since the preceding season.

The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was less productive than in 1892, while the take of sea or white trout by the same method of capture is reported to be greater. It is stated that the angling is improving. There have been no cases of premeditated poisoning of rivers, but a few cases of pollution by flax water are reported, which were the result of carelessness.

Offences against the Fisheries Laws are stated to have diminished. No signs of disease were observed, but in the Lough river it is stated that several fish died through want of water in the various pools.

The average weight of salmon was about 12 lbs., and of grilse about 7 lbs.

Complaints are made of the obstruction caused to the ascent of salmon by two dams on the Lennan river, so no fish can pass unless there is a flood in the river.

The spawning season of 1893-4 was better than usual in all rivers, except the Lennan and Owentocker.

No. 15¹, OR LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Here the report states the salmon fisheries are not prosperous, but it also states that the take of salmon and grilse by means of nets has been slightly more productive than in the previous year, as has also been the take of sea or white trout by the same mode of capture. Angling would appear to have remained about the same as in the year 1892. The average weight of spring salmon and grilse was about 10 lbs. for the former and 6 lbs. for the latter. No signs of disease have been reported, but it is stated great destruction has been caused by flax water being allowed to flow into the rivers, and that owing to the ridiculously small penalties imposed by the magistrates for this offence, it is useless prosecuting. Here also complaint is made of the existence of artificial dams in rivers, which very much impede, and in some cases prevent, the ascent of salmon to the spawning grounds. All these would require fish passes. The Board of this district further suggest that the Fisheries Department should have some fund from which they could defray the cost of scientific investigation from time to time in the event of disease appearing in any river, and also out of which they could lend money to Boards of Conservators for the purpose of the erection of fish passes or removal of obstructions—loans to be made somewhat on the same principle as the loans administered by "The Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland." In all rivers in this district the quantity of breeding fish observed during the spawning season of 1893-4 was slightly greater than usual.

No. 15², OR COLERAINE DISTRICT.

According to the report from this district the fisheries were declining last season, but the capture of salmon and grilse by nets was more productive than in 1892, while the take of sea or white trout by the same method remained about the same. The angling was bad, the take being unusually small. No signs of disease were observed. A number of cases of poisoning rivers by flax water, lime, and bleaching powder occurred, and several persons were convicted in connection therewith. Offences against the Fisheries Laws have increased, but it is rarely that a licence holder commits a breach of the law. The average weight of spring salmon was 15 lbs., and of grilse 7 lbs.

It is stated that there are only a few fish passes constructed over the weirs on rivers in this district, and they are so defective that they are practically useless.

The Board are of opinion that the close season for angling for salmon should be the same all over the district, and that no alteration should be made in the minimum size of pollen permitted to be taken in Lough Neagh.

In the Clady, Agivey, Keely, and Moyola Rivers the quantity of breeding fish observed during the spawning season of 1893-4 was much greater than during the former season. The River Maine and its tributaries showed a decrease. The breeding fish were particularly healthy and strong.

No. 16, OR BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

The salmon fisheries for the past year are stated to be on the decline. The capture of salmon and grilse by means of nets was less than in 1892, as was also that of sea or white trout. The angling was bad. Offences against the Fisheries Laws have somewhat diminished. No cases of poisoning rivers were reported. Fungus growth on salmon was observed during the hottest portion of the summer, but not to the same extent as in former years. The average weight of spring salmon was about 8 lbs., and of grilse 5 lbs.

The breeding fish observed during the spawning season of 1893-4 was less in all rivers than during the preceding season.

No. 17¹, OR DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

In this district the salmon fisheries were not so good as in 1892.

The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was much less than in the previous year, as was also that of sea or white trout, by the same means of capture.

Angling was not so good as in former years. No reports of cases of poisoning rivers have been received. Complaint is made that magistrates (except where they are owners of fisheries) exhibit no sympathy with the prosecutions instituted by the Board of Conservators, and in fishery cases invariably inflict the minimum penalty. If two offences are committed at the same time, it is stated they take no evidence in the second, generally expressing an opinion that, as they were coerced to inflict a fine under the statute, the Board instituting the prosecution should return the penalty imposed.

No signs of disease have been observed in the rivers of the district. The average weight of spring salmon was about 13 lbs., and of grilse about 4 lbs.

The quantity of breeding fish observed in the Boyne during the spawning season, 1893-4, was much greater than in 1892-3, but the lowness of the water prevented their ascent, this applies to the River Boyne, but there was a decrease observed in all the small rivers and tributaries above Navan on account of water being low all the winter.

NO. 17th, OR DUNDALK DISTRICT.

The report for this district gives the state of the salmon fisheries in 1893 as being fairly good. The take of salmon and grilse by means of nets was less than in the preceding year, while the take of sea or white trout was, by the same mode of capture, greater. The angling was bad, as the fish could not ascend the rivers owing to the low water. The average size of spring salmon was somewhat larger than usual, being 14 lbs., and that of grilse 6 lbs.

No signs of disease have been observed. There were a few cases of poisoning by flax water reported. Offences against the Fisheries Laws are stated to have diminished. Owing to the dry season there was a general decrease observed of spawning fish during the winter of 1893-4.

Many scientific and other reports have been forwarded to us during the year, and we take this opportunity of thanking those who placed at our disposal the valuable information they contain.

We desire to express in the strongest manner our appreciation of the very valuable assistance in the enforcement of the salmon fisheries laws, rendered by the Inspector-General, Officers, and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary; and of the help rendered to us by them in investigating numerous matters of detail arising out of our administration of the loan funds. The same observations apply to the Officers, Petty Officers, and men of Her Majesty's Coast Guard in regard to their cordial co-operation and assistance, in so far as they were permitted by the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

All of which we beg respectfully to submit to your Excellency.

ALAN HORNSBY,	} <i>The Inspectors</i>
WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN,	
CECIL R. ROCHE,	
	<i>of</i>
	<i>Irish Fisheries.</i>

M. P. DOWLING, *Secretary,*

18th May, 1894.

Table No. 1.—*Barometric and Thermometric Readings Noted during the Year 1900.*[illegible]

APPENDIX No. 1—continued.

TABLE No. 2.—RETURN of REGISTERED BOATS that did NOT Fish during the year.

Locality	1st Class Vessels	2nd Class Vessels	3rd Class Vessels	Total
1 Epsom,	2	2	0	21
2 Ayles,	1	30	0	21
3 Wexford,	—	64	4	30
4 Wexford,	—	17	0	21
4 Trough,	2	2	2	10
5 Queensdown,	1	10	10	20
7 Kilmie,	1	20	20	40
8 Skibbreen,	2	20	10	30
8 Omeira Bay,	—	—	10	10
10 Talbot,	—	1	12	10
11 Bally,	1	—	—	1
12 Ballybeg,	1	1	4	4
13 Bally,	—	2	0	2
14 Garry,	1	0	0	11
15 Cully,	1	20	40	120
16 Killy,	—	—	10	20
17 Ballybeg,	—	2	10	20
18 Ballybeg, Killy,	—	—	10	10
19 Fallow,	1	1	0	4
20 Bally,	—	0	10	21
21 Killybeg,	0	0	10	47
22 Gully,	—	—	—	—
23 Ballybeg,	1	17	1	30
24 Bally,	2	40	—	40
25 Ballybeg, Lough,	—	11	2	10
26 Carrickbeg,	—	0	—	0
27 Donaghadee,	—	40	—	40
28 Ballybeg,	—	11	0	20
29 Newcastle,	0	10	0	10
30 Dundalk,	1	10	7	20
31 Malahide,	0	11	0	10
Total,	47	414	200	540

SPRING MACKEREL

DETAILS OF THE FISHING GAINED ON

Place at Quayside, Station, or place where information obtained.	Date on which mackerel* was seen.	Date on which fishing ended.*	Place at which fish is principally taken.	Place where landed.
	1885.	1886.		
Ballycotton,	26th May, .	22nd June, .	Ballycotton,	Ballycotton,
Quemona,	4th May, .	26th June, .	Off Rock's Point,	Quemona,
Upper Carr,	26th March, .	26th June, .	Off Head of Kinalee—from 20 to 25 miles off shore.	Kinalee,
Castlemore,	26th April, .	24th June, .	Castlemore,	Kinalee and Castlemore,
Union Hall,	1st April, .	26th June, .	Off Union Hall,	Union Hall,
Castlemore,	26th March, .	22nd June, .	Off Castlemore,	Castlemore and Ross,
Baltimore,	4th April, .	22nd June, .	Off Baltimore,	Baltimore,
Creekhaven,	4th April, .	22nd June, .	From 20 to 45 miles West and North-West of Alderney, Borden, Castlemore, Walsby, and Poles,	Creekhaven,
Castlemore,	26th March, .	22nd June, .	Castlemore, Walsby, and Poles,	Castlemore,
Ballycotton,	2nd April, .	26th April, .	Dunay Island, Gurnick, Rostick, Borden, Walsby, and Ballycotton.	Gurnick, Rostick, Dunay Island, and Ballycotton,
Ballycotton,	2nd April, .	4th May, .	Off Coal Head,	Ballycotton,
Lacken Point,	April, .	1st May, .	Weston and Castlemore,	Weston, Castlemore, and Ross,
Waterloo,	1st April, .	26th June, .	Ross, Castlemore, Dunay, Borden, and Weston.	Ross, Castlemore, Dunay, Borden, and Weston,
Ballycotton,	4th May, .	22nd May, .	Glen, Rostick, Ballycotton, and Lacken.	Ballycotton,
Portmagee,	21st March, .	24th June, .	Off Dry Head, Poles, and Ballycotton.	Portmagee and Ballycotton,
Knights,	4th April, .	22nd June, .	Very Head to Lightness,	Knights,
Cahern,	21st March, .	26th May, .	Off Oconnor and Oconnor,	Oconnor, Oconnor, and Cahern,
Killy,	April, .	22nd May, .	Killy to Oconnor,	Killy,
Single,	4th April, .	26th June, .	Single Bay,	Single and Ballycotton,
Ventry,	2nd April, .	26th June, .	Off Black Island—from 1 to 15 miles.	Ventry, Dunay, and Ballycotton,
Ballycotton,	2nd January, .	2nd June, .	Clayton, Dunay, Ballycotton, Borden, Walsby, and Poles.	Ballycotton and Ballycotton,
Ballycotton,	2nd April, .	26th May, .	Ballycotton, Borden, and Poles,	Ballycotton,
Borden,	26th March, .	26th May, .	Borden Bay,	Borden,
Port,	26th March, .	26th May, .	From Borden Head to Loop Head,	Port,
Ballycotton,	1st April, .	26th May, .	Carrigrohilly and Tully,	Carrigrohilly and Tully,
Ross,	26th April, .	26th May, .	Malby,	Ross,
Morven (Carrigrohilly),	26th April, .	2nd May, .	Between Killy and Loop-head,	Morven,
Carrigrohilly,	26th April, .	26th May, .	Carrigrohilly,	Carrigrohilly,
Killy,	26th April, .	26th May, .	Killy,	Killy,
Seaford,	2nd March, .	4th May, .	Off Seaford Station,	Seaford,
Lisamore,	2nd April, .	26th April, .	Off Lisamore,	Lisamore,
Kilmore (Off Arran),	4th April, .	26th June, .	Off N. Arran Island,	Kilmore,
Ballycotton,	26th February, .	26th June, .	Ballycotton, and off adjoining Coast.	Tip, Borden, and Ballycotton,
Ballycotton,	26th May, .	26th June, .	Ballycotton and Ballycotton,	Ballycotton and Ballycotton,
Ballycotton,	26th June, .	26th June, .	Ballycotton,	Ballycotton,

* NOTE.—These returns show the earliest and latest dates on which fish were taken, but, in a great many cases, the main fishing is long before and not continues till a few days after the above, and ended some days earlier than the latter dates.

No. 3.

FISHING, 1893.

AT OR NEAR THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

Quantity of Fish landed, boxes of 50 Fish.	Total value.	Average Price per box (according to total catches and total value).	Wharves or Places to which Fish was forwarded.	No. of Boats employed carrying Fish to England.	No. of the Boats employed.	Observations.
277	25	So. 54.	Milltown and Cork.	-	-	No harbour dues.
415	79	So. 52	Sold locally.	-	-	Harbour dues, one-eighth of a penny per box for 1000 lb. of landed fish.
10,126	12,602	So. 126.	Milltown and Fleetwood.	20	2	Harbour dues, one-half of the per boat, payable during season.
-	-	-	-	-	-	No harbour dues. All boats taken home landed elsewhere.
36	17	So. 52.	Richmond, Dunsmoreway, Bandon, &c.	-	-	No harbour dues.
15,513	7,009	So. 54.	Milltown, Fleetwood, Baltimore, Cork, and Dublin.	9	4	No harbour dues; but subscriptions paid voluntarily for maintaining lighting dues during season.
10,070	9,514	So. 54.	Milltown, Southampton, London, and Killybegs.	12	4	Harbour dues, 10s. per boat per season, payable at any time during the season.
10,686	11,673	So. 54.	Milltown and Fleetwood.	7	4	No harbour dues.
15,400	3,000	So. 54.	Milltown.	5	3	do.
3,624	2,613	So. 14.	Castletown Bay.	-	-	do.
3,771	3,040	So. 54.	do.	-	-	do.
25	19	So. 54.	Roscoe.	-	-	do.
1,324	519	So. 54.	Chesham.	-	-	do.
184	43	So. 52	do.	-	-	do.
1,377	229	So. 52.	Manchester.	-	-	do.
422	379	So. 54.	Boys of Trinity and Anna (Boats).	-	-	do.
6,080	1,095	So. 126.	Stapleham, Liverpool, and Manchester.	-	-	Harbour dues (So. 54 per year) not paid.
300	55	So. 54.	Coburns and Dingle.	-	-	No harbour dues.
4,645	1,040	So. 54.	Liverpool, Manchester, Southampton, and Dublin.	-	1	Harbour dues, 1s. per boat, at end of season.
12,013	5,739	So. 54.	Manchester, &c., via Milltown, and Killybegs.	10	6	No harbour dues paid.
4,543	2,609	So. 54.	English Markets.	-	-	No harbour dues.
3,800	1,330	So. 54.	English Markets.	-	-	do.
1,000	2,600	So. 54.	Dublin and other.	-	-	Harbour dues not paid.
17,046	12,728	So. 54.	Liverpool, Manchester, and Milltown.	5	4	Harbour dues, 10s. if paid at beginning of season, or 1s. 5d. each time of landing at the port. Harbour dues not paid.
608	207	So. 54.	Carrigrohilly, Killybegs, Killybegs, and Dublin.	-	-	-
674	120	So. 54.	Carrigrohilly and Killybegs.	-	-	-
273	66	So. 54.	Dublin.	-	-	-
164	80	So. 54.	Sold locally.	-	-	No harbour dues.
602	120	So. 54.	Killybegs and Killybegs.	-	-	do.
41	16	So. 54.	Sold locally.	-	-	Harbour dues not paid.
21	10	So. 54.	Yona and Buncrana.	-	-	do.
10,884	5,311	So. 126.	Galway and Milltown.	2	2	No harbour dues.
36	19	So. 126.	Sold locally.	-	-	do.
714	106	So.	Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan, and Ballyvaughan.	-	-	do.
146	27	So.	Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan, Ballyvaughan, and Ballyvaughan.	-	-	do.

* Includes all boxes, the value of which could not be ascertained, and which is, therefore, not included in "Total Value" column.

H 2

AUTUMN MACKEREL

PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried

No.	Name of Boat (and on or from which information obtained).	Date on which fishing commenced.	Date on which fishing ended.	Number of Vessels employed.						Fishes taken.	
				English.	Scottish.	Males.	Dish.			1st Class Boats.	2nd Class Boats.
							1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
1	Bray and Kilmorey.	22nd Aug.	22nd Sept.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
2	Greyhound.	22nd Aug.	14th Sept.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
3	Wicklow.	-	14th Sept.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	Dunmore.	22nd Aug.	22nd Sept.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Carmore Quay.
5	Kilmore.	1st Aug.	22nd Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	Kilmore Quay.
6	Bar of Lough.	22nd Sept.	22nd Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Bar of Lough.
7	Bannow.	22nd Sept.	22nd Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	Bannow.
8	Fethard.	20th July.	22nd Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	Fethard.
9	Dunmore, East.	22nd May.	22nd Sept.	-	1	-	2	0	-	-	Dunmore.
10	Ballymore.	22nd Aug.	22nd Sept.	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	Ballymore and Ballymore.
11	Tramore.	22nd June.	22nd Sept.	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	Edgy Kilmorley's Cove and Tramore.
12	Bonmahon.	20th June.	22nd Sept.	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	Bonmahon and Kilmorley.
13	Edgely Head.	22nd Aug.	22nd Sept.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
14	Tangier.	2nd July.	22nd Sept.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
15	Ballymore.	22nd Aug.	22nd Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Ballymore.
16	Quemstown.	22nd Aug.	22nd Oct.	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Quemstown.
17	Coyne Head.	22nd July.	22nd Sept.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
18	Upper Cove.	1st Sept.	22nd Oct.	-	-	2	20	1	11	-	Kinsale.
19	Old Head.	22nd Aug.	22nd Sept.	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
20	Courtenasherry.	22nd Aug.	22nd Oct.	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	Kinsale, Upper Head, and Glandore.
21	St. John and Deane Head.	22nd June.	22nd Oct.	-	-	20	12	1	-	-	Upper Head and Glandore Pier.
22	Castletown.	22nd Aug.	22nd Oct.	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	Castletown and Ballymore.
23	Ballymore.	22nd Aug.	22nd Oct.	-	-	2	40	2	4	-	Ballymore.
24	Scroff.	22nd Aug.	22nd Oct.	-	-	20	20	10	10	-	Schell and Cape Clear Island.
25	Cork Harbour.	1st Aug.	20th Nov.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Dunmore Pier.
26	Cork Harbour.	20th Aug.	20th Nov.	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	Bantry, Glenties, Glenties, and Ardara.
27	Ballymore.	2nd Aug.	22nd Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	21	40	Dunmore, Ballymore, and Ballymore.
28	Ballymore.	2nd Aug.	22nd Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	9	27	Dunmore, Ballymore, and Ballymore.
29	Liskenish Point.	2nd Sept.	2nd Nov.	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
30	Waterford.	1st Aug.	22nd Nov.	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	Waterford and West Cove.
31	Ballymore.	1st Aug.	22nd Nov.	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-
32	Portmagee.	2nd Aug.	22nd Dec.	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	Portmagee.
33	Kilgobbin.	22nd Aug.	22nd Dec.	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
34	Coblench.	22nd July.	22nd Dec.	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
35	Killybegs.	22nd Aug.	22nd Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
36	Killybegs.	1st July.	22nd Oct.	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
37	Dingle.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

No. 4.

FISHING, 1893.

on at or near the following places:—

APPENDIX

No. 4.

were landed by		Number of Fish taken during season.		Total amount estimated to be realized by the Fishermen.	Fish Cured for Exportation.		Observations.
No.	1st Class Boats.	Owls.	Handboats (100).	£	When Cured.	Number of Barrels.	
1	Bay and Kilmorey,	84	—	48	—	—	Sold fresh.
2	Gwynn's, and on Grand between Bury Head and Drumahaire Hill.	—	250	200	—	—	do.
3	Wicklow,	—	1	1	—	—	do.
4	—	31	—	2	—	—	do. Captured by handlines.
5	Kilmore Quay,	80	—	74	—	—	do. do.
6	—	—	10	2	—	—	do.
7	—	—	27	15	—	—	Approx 25 barrels sold fresh. Balance sent for home use.
8	—	1,000	—	200	—	—	Sold fresh.
9	—	440	—	24	—	—	do.
10	Glanshark,	—	200	200	—	—	do. Some kept for home consumption.
11	Lady Elizabeth's Cove, Tynagh, Slieve Donard, Carrigrohane Strand, and Red Strand.	—	200	141	—	—	Sold fresh.
12	Harmon and Strathcly,	—	60	41	—	—	do.
13	Dunmore,	275	—	25	—	—	do.
14	Youghal,	200	—	27	Youghal,	12	—
15	—	—	51	15	—	—	—
16	Queensdown,	17	—	2	—	—	—
17	Cryer Haven and Hodder's Cove.	200	—	28	—	—	All cured by fishermen for their own consumption.
18	Kinsale,	—	2,000	200	Kinsale,	400	—
19	Old Head and Currane,	100	—	20	—	—	All cured by fishermen for their own consumption.
20	Courtenasherry,	100	—	40	—	—	Sold fresh at Kinsale, Union Hall, and Glenties. Part landed at Courtenasherry cured by fishermen for home consumption.
21	—	11,200	—	3,374	Union Hall and Glenties,	4,100	All cured.
22	—	14,000	—	3,200	Courtenasherry and Baken Lough,	2,400	do.
23	Trillick,	20,000	—	3,200	Kilmore,	4,000	do.
24	Belvid, Cape Clear Island, Kilmara, and Lower Lough.	—	4,600	1,000	Belvid, Cape Clear Island, Kilmara, Burren, and Lower Lough,	1,200	do.
25	Dunmore Pier,	—	2,100	600	Dunmore,	1,000	About 20,000 fish sent to Belvid and sold fresh. Remainder cured.
26	Rushy, Glenties, Glenties, Ennisk, and Ardara.	—	400	100	Bay Head, Glenties, Glenties, &c., &c.	200	—
27	Dunmore Island, Glenties, Ennisk, and Ardara.	—	24,000	4,400	Dunmore Island, Glenties, Ennisk, and Ardara,	5,000	A few barrels were sent to Liverpool fresh, and some consumed by the fishermen. Remainder cured.
28	Upton, Ardara, Glenties, Ennisk, and Ardara.	—	16,200	4,400	Upton, Ardara, Glenties, Ennisk, and Ardara,	5,000	All cured.
29	Dunmore, Glenties, Glenties, Ennisk, and Ardara.	—	200	50	—	—	All cured for home consumption and sold in local markets.
30	Farmahugh and West Cove,	—	4,000	1,200	Farmahugh and West Cove,	200	Remainder cured for home consumption.
31	Belvid, Cape Clear Island, Glenties, and Lower Lough,	—	2,000	400	Belvid, Cape Clear Island, Glenties, and Lower Lough,	400	—
32	Farmahugh,	4,000	—	1,000	Watermark,	1,000	A large quantity sent fresh to English markets.
33	Kilmore, Glenties, Ennisk, and Ardara,	4,000	—	1,000	Kilmore,	1,000	—
34	Glenties, Glenties, Ennisk, and Ardara,	4,000	—	400	Glenties,	100	Some sent fresh to England.
35	Kilmore, Glenties, Ennisk, and Ardara,	—	600	70	—	—	About 600 sold fresh in Glenties. Remainder cured for home consumption and local markets.
36	Amisland and Mizen,	—	75	30	—	—	—
37	—	—	—	—	Single,	4,700	The fish cured at Single was purchased fresh at Glenties, Ennisk, Glenties, Ennisk, and Glenties, and brought to Single for curing.
Carried forward,		11,200	21,600	21,600		41,000	

* Includes fish caught between termination of flying season and the commencement of the regular fishing season.

AUTUMN MACKEREL.

PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried

No.	Name of Coast Guard Station or place where information obtained.	Date on which fishing commenced.	Date on which fishing ended.	Number of Vessels employed.						Places where fish	
				English.	Scottish.	Manx.	Irish.			1st Class Boats.	2nd Class Boats.
							2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.		
28	Yarmouth.	26th Sept.	21st Oct.	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
29	Swanwick.	4th Aug.	6th Dec.	—	—	11	5	—	127	Swanwick.	—
30	Granton Creek.	8th Aug.	6th Dec.	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—
31	Brandsen.	20th July.	15th Dec.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	Brandsen.
32	Faith.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Ellersdale.	19th Aug.	15th Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—
34	Ellers.	19th Aug.	20th Nov.	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—
35	Furber.	6th July.	6th Dec.	—	—	—	9	—	—	Furber.	—
36	Scotfold.	19th July.	6th Dec.	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
37	Ellesmere.	7th July.	18th Nov.	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—
38	Ballymangan.	19th July.	20th Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
39	Armagh.	26th Sept.	21st Oct.	—	—	—	3	9	4	Elkstown.	Elkstown.
40	Byrton.	6th July.	20th Sept.	—	—	—	16	16	16	Galway.	Galway.
41	Castle Bay.	18th July.	20th Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	—
42	Cleppan.	1st Aug.	20th Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—
43	Clay Bay.	18th July.	20th Aug.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	Westport Quay, Oyster-Quays, Newport, Galloway, and South- burgh.
44	Adelphi Bay.	1st July.	20th July.	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
45	Kork.	2nd Aug.	6th Aug.	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
46	Tulcanet.	1st July.	20th Dec.	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
47	Ballygann.	1st Sept.	20th Oct.	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—
48	Balding.	1st July.	20th Nov.	—	—	—	—	—	71	—	—
49	Elkstown and Buckhaven.	20th June.	6th Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—
50	Immaculate.	1st Aug.	15th Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
51	Pollockna.	2nd Aug.	20th Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
52	Enniscorthy.	20th July.	10th Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
53	Bally.	1st Aug.	20th Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
54	Malinbeg.	1st Aug.	7th Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
55	Ballymac.	1st Aug.	10th Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
56	Derby.	1st Aug.	15th Aug.	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	Derby.
57	Ballymac, Ballymac, and Tinnah.	20th July.	20th Aug.	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
58	Tinnah.	20th July.	6th Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	Tinnah.
59	Dunasherry.	6th July.	2nd Aug.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	Dunasherry.
60	Portlough.	6th July.	1st Aug.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	Portlough Pier.
61	Dunasherry.	6th July.	2nd Aug.	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
62	Clay.	10th Aug.	2nd Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
63	Ardfish.	2nd Aug.	17th Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	Ardfish.
64	Newcastle.	15th Aug.	2nd Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	Newcastle.
65	Leamington.	15th Sept.	2nd Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	Blackrock, Ballymac, and Leamington.
66	Clashmore.	2nd Aug.	7th Oct.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
67	Old Quay.	7th Aug.	2nd Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	Whitehead, Old Quay, and Ballymac.
68	Clashmore Head.	15th Sept.	2nd Sept.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	Clashmore Head.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[illegible]

HEADING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1882, AND WINTER, 1883-4

[illegible][illegible]

Arrested,
No. 4,
(continued)

Appendix No. 6—continued.

HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1893. AND WINTER, 1893-4—continued.

[illegible]

But neither Fichtelberg Bottoms. We break between Fichtelberg and Artisan Square.

HEPENDING FINISHES—AUTUMN, 1993, AND WINTER, 1993-4—continued

[illegible]

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HERRING FISHING—AUTUMN, 1963, AND WINTER, 1963-4—continued

[illegible]

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APPENDIX, No. 7.

ARRESTED.
No. 7.

RETURN of the Quantity of Salted and Cured Fish imported into Ireland during the Year 1893.

Port.	Herrings.				Cod.			Ling.			Halibut.			Hake.			Other kinds.			Observations.					
	Barrels.	Score.	Bulk.		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.						
			Tons.	Cwt.																					
Belfast.	4,191	-	-	-	-	406	2	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Most from Scotland; some of the herrings from England.					
Galway.	4,110	-	-	-	-	10	14	-	25	4	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	10	2	From Scotland.					
Co. Wick.	14,713	-	-	-	-	Salted, cured, and dried fish, 1,000 tons.															-	-	-	-	It is known that 3,000 barrels of herrings came from Norway, and 400 from Scotland, and that of the dried fish, 10 tons came from Norway, 10 tons from Sweden, 250 tons from Ireland, 30 tons from the Faroe Islands, and 120 tons from Scotland. The balance may have come from these or other places.
Drogheda.	23	2,134	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Glasgow and Liverpool.					
Dublin.	4,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 barrels from St. John, 212 from Limerick, 200 from Wick, 212 from Great Trawinagh, 212 from Ballymore, 212 from Ballyvaughan, and 2 from Limerick. A large quantity of cured fish, other than that mentioned here, reaches Dublin in mixed cargoes.					
Dundalk.	610	-	20	7	1	-	-	-	12	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Ardara, Wick, and Liverpool.					
Galway.	1,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Scotland.					
Limerick.	4,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	26	2	From Scotland and England.				
Londonderry.	1,010	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Scotland. 1,000 barrels of fresh herrings were also imported from Scotland.					
Norwich.	1,410	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	10	20	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	2	11	From Scotland and England.					
Shannon.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil.					
Sligo.	5,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From Scotland.					
Waterford.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil.					
Waterford.	1,010	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	1	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Herrings, 1,000 barrels from Newfoundland, and 21 barrels from Scotland. 217 tons and from Norway; balance from Scotland and England.					
Wexford.	1,200	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The barrels from Scotland, the 40 tons from Cornwall.					
Wexford.	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	From England and Scotland.					

SUMMARY.

				Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Herrings.	-	-	24,310 barrels, 2,112 boxes, and	10	7	2
Cod.	-	-	-	204	10	2
Ling.	-	-	-	212	12	2
Halibut.	-	-	-	2	2	2
Hake.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other kinds.	-	-	-	20	12	2
Cured and Dried Fish, not specified, but mainly cod.	-	-	-	1,100	2	2
Total Cured Fish imported in 1893, 24,310 barrels, 2,112 boxes, and				2,102	0	2
Do.	do.	1891, 24,311	-	2,102	12	2

NOTE.—The above returns cannot be taken to be complete. It represents such information only as the Inspectors have been able to obtain.

APPENDIX, No. 3.—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

Appendix,
No. 3
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.,

Place referred to By-Laws, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Laws.	Place referred to and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Laws.
DUNDEEN RIVER, (10th July, 1848.)	TRAMMEL NETS. Prohibiting the use of Trammel and every other Fixed or Movable Net (except Bag or other Nets for the taking of Salmon) in Dundee River, within the limits formed as follows, namely, the space lying between a line passing due East and West, through the South-eastmost point of Halfick Head, and a line passing due East and West through the South-eastmost point of Ballymore Head, in the Co. Waterford; betwixt the North-east point of the Sea through Ballymore Head, and to the South and West of the line through Halfick Head, north of the river, or Mersey. Nets may be set, and remain on in the river, from Nine o'clock, p.m., of one day, until Nine o'clock, a.m., in the following viz. during January, March, October, November, and December in each Year, and from Five o'clock, p.m., of one day, to Seven o'clock, a.m., in the following day, during May, June, July, August, and September. Also prohibiting such Nets to be set or within 500 yards of a rock, with at distance of setting such net shall be marked, and the Coyer thereof engaged in Lime Fishing, and to every one of such Trammel or Movable Nets used is attached at least one floating buoy or board, upon which shall be painted in legible characters not less than one inch in length, in white upon a black ground, the Letter of the District and the name of the Owner to which such Net belongs.	DUNDEEN & DUBLIN DISTRICTS (East Coast)—cont.	Second. —The use, for the capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called or known as Draw or Wide Nets, of greater length than Fifty yards, or of greater depth than Forty fathoms, or having Meshes of less dimensions than One and Three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or being set along the side of the aqueduct, or between buoys to be measured all round such net, such measurements to be taken in the clear water the Net is set, is hereby prohibited as to that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Ben Head, in the County Kerry, and Ballyvaughan, opposite Newtown House, in the County Louth.
DUBLIN RIVER, (21st Feb., 1860.)	Prohibiting the use of Trammel Nets within so far the North-west of a line drawn from the Mouth of the DUBLIN RIVER to DUBLIN POINT.	DUNDEEN DISTRICT, BY-LAW, 1869, (1st Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting use of Trawl Nets for capture of Fish made a few fathoms across Longferry, from Mulling Point to the west of Halfick Head Point on the east, between the last day of January and last day of November in each year.
KERRY RIVER DISTRICT, (21st Dec., 1874.)	Forbidding within the Estuary of the Kenmare River, to the County of Kerry, and seaward of a line drawn from the western point of Lamb's Head to the western point of Co's Head the use of Trammel and other Movable Nets for the capture of Sea Fish, from the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon of any one day to the hour of Nine o'clock in the morning of the day next following, during the months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, in each year; and from the hour of Five o'clock in the afternoon of any one day to the hour of Seven o'clock in the morning of the day following, during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September.	SEA COAST, COUNTY DUBLIN, (20th Jan., 1874.)	Prohibiting use of Draw or Wide Nets for capture of Fish between DUBLIN HEAD and DUBLIN HARBOR, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inchicore.
OLD HEAD AND PLAZ HEAD, KILKALE, (1st April, 1867.)	Prohibiting to set or use off or to the southward of any part of the coast of the County Cork, between the Old Head of Kinsale and Fish Head, any Trammel Net within the limits of any beach within at time of setting such Net shall be marked, and every one engaged in lime fishing.	SEA COAST (between DUBLIN HEAD and DUBLIN HARBOR, COUNTY DUBLIN, (2nd September, 1865.)	First. —Prohibiting the use of Draw or Wide Nets or any other description of Net for the capture of White Sea Fish, except legal Drift Nets in being within of an area one and three-quarter miles from knot to knot, or seven fathoms in the round, used for the capture of salmon, between DUBLIN HEAD and DUBLIN HARBOR, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea between said points and around the shores of Inchicore, at any other islands of said coast.
SWIFT RIVER, (20th August, 1867.)	Forbidding use of Trammel Nets in Swift River, County Cork, during months of October, November, December, January, February, and March, between sunrise and ten o'clock in the afternoon, and between three o'clock in the afternoon and sunrise, and during months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, between sunrise and seven o'clock in the afternoon, and between five o'clock in the afternoon and sunrise.	SEA COAST (between DUBLIN HEAD and DUBLIN HARBOR, COUNTY DUBLIN, (21st January, 1865.)	Second. —Prohibiting having in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Draw or Wide Nets, or any other description of Net, for the capture of salmon, as to that part of the coast between DUBLIN HEAD and DUBLIN HARBOR, and tidal parts of rivers flowing into the sea, between said points and around the shores of Inchicore, at any other islands of said coast, or in any part of the sea between said points and said shores.
BALLYVAUGHAN RIVER, (12th April, 1869.)	Forbidding the use of Trammel Nets for the capture of Sea Fish in any part of Ballyvaughan Bay, Co. Cork, below or outside of low mark of Spring Tides, between sunrise and sunset.	SEA COAST (between DUBLIN HEAD and DUBLIN HARBOR, COUNTY DUBLIN, (21st January, 1865.)	Third. —Prohibiting to use or have in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Net commonly called or known as Draw or Wide Net, or any other description of Net, for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of the County of DUBLIN, between DUBLIN HEAD and DUBLIN HARBOR, and in all tidal waters of rivers flowing into the sea, between the said points, and around the shores of any Rocks or Islands situated off the point of the said Coast, or in any part of the sea between said points and said shores, between the last day of December in any year, and the last day of August in the following year; provided always that the By-Laws so set to be construed as to prohibit the use of legal Drift Nets, having meshes of at least one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or seven fathoms in the round, when the Net is set, for the capture of Salmon or Trout during the open season, and where the right to capture the same exists.
DUNDEEN & DUBLIN DISTRICTS (East Coast), (1st Dec., 1873.)	GENERAL. Respecting By-Laws, dated 22nd October, 1873, and in said Districts the following By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations:— First. —The use, for the capture of White Sea Fish, of Nets commonly called and known as Draw or Wide Nets, having Meshes of less dimensions than One and Three-quarter inches from knot to knot, or being set along the side of the aqueduct, or between buoys to be measured all round such net, such measurements to be taken in the clear water the Net is set, is hereby prohibited as to that part of the Sea Coast and in the Tidal parts of all Rivers flowing into the Sea, situated between Ben Head, in the County Kerry, and Ballyvaughan, opposite Newtown House, and the Mouth of the Arranmore River, both in the County Louth.		Secondly. —Prohibiting to use or have in possession, or in any boat, for the purpose of taking any White Sea Fish, any Net for the capture of White Sea Fish on that part of the Sea Coast of the County of DUBLIN, between DUBLIN HEAD and DUBLIN HARBOR, and in all tidal waters of rivers flowing into the sea between the said points, and around the shores of any Rocks or Islands situated off the point of the said

APPENDIX,
No. 8.
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Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Source of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Source of By-Law.
Sea Coast between Down Head and Osterly Point, County Down— continued.	Coast, or in any part of the Sea between said points, with radius of five miles on each side from point to point, or four miles in the middle when the Sea is not, between the 14th day of August in any one year, and the 1st day of December in the same year.	WEXFORD COAST— continued.	or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take more any Oyster Shell, Rock, Bivalve, or other article of the Sea, or any Oyster Shell, or any Oyster of insufficient size than three inches, in the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
INCHRAH RAY, (20 April, 1874.)	Regarding By-law of 24th February, 1869, prohibiting use of Nets with Warble less than ten fathoms for capture of Fish on any kind of that part of the coast of the County Down, between the north-east and south of the State down from Raven Point to Dublin Head, and from Dublin Head to Carrigrohane Point, and from Carrigrohane Point to Rathfriland Point, all in the Barony of Down and County of Down.	COKE HARBOR, (20th Feb., 1874.)	First.—Between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September in any year, no boat shall be used, or used on board, any dredge or other implement on the fishing of Oysters; and if, between the periods above said, there shall be an illness or loss in Cork Harbour and the Harbour of the River Swine (also called, by such name, or other implement for the fishing of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
BALLINAGHILL RAY, (7th October, 1864.)	Prohibiting the throwing into the sea any stones or other matter, or thing, whereby the taking of Fish may be impeded, or whereby boats or other fishing craft may be injured.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters shall not use any Oyster Shell, or Oyster of less diameter than two inches and one-half in the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less diameter than two inches, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be found or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, stone, bank, or shore of Cork Harbour and the Harbour of the River Swine (also called, by such name, or other implement for the fishing of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
OYSTERS.			
SOUTH-EAST COAST of IRELAND, from Wicklow Head to Carrigrohane Point, (1st Sept., 1869.)	The Close Time, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or convey any Oysters or Oyster Shells, on or off the South-east coast of Ireland, between Wicklow Head and Carrigrohane Point, shall be between the 20th April and the 1st September in each year.		Third.—All persons apprehended from throwing into the Water, on any Oyster Bed or Oyster Fishing Ground in Cork Harbour or the Harbour of the River Swine (also called, by such name, or other implement for the fishing of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
CARLISLE RIVER, Wicklow and Wexford, (22d April, 1872.) Approved by the Magistrate in Council, 20th April, 1872.	Prohibiting between the 10th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or conveying any Oyster or Oyster Shell on or off any part of the Coast and South-east Coast of Ireland, within the distance of Twenty Miles measured from a straight line drawn from the Eastern point of Lough Malin, in the County of Donegal, to Carrigrohane Point, in the County of Wexford, outside the exclusive Fishery Limits of the British Islands.		Fourth.—No person shall, between Carrigrohane Point and Carrigrohane Point, or any Oyster in Cork Harbour or the Harbour of the River Swine (also called, by such name, or other implement for the fishing of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
DUBLIN BAY, (26th March, 1866.)	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Clearest Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Town and of Greenlawn, Parish of Clearest, and Barony of Connaught, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.	EDMUND HARBOR and DUBLIN RIVER, (22d August, 1872.)	All persons taking for or taking Oysters in any part of the Fishing Grounds or Oyster Beds situated in Edmund Harbor and Dublin River, in the County of Cork, shall not use any Oyster of less diameter than two inches and one-half in the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the water all Oysters of less diameter than two inches, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be found or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, stone, bank, or shore of Cork Harbour and the Harbour of the River Swine (also called, by such name, or other implement for the fishing of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Do.	Permitting to dredge for, take, or have in possession American and Portuguese Oysters, in that part of Dublin Bay, in the County of Dublin, known as the Salmon Creek Oyster Beds, adjacent to the Town and of Salmon Creek, Parish of Clearest, and Barony of Connaught, during the Close Season for Oysters in said Dublin Bay.	LOUGH MALIN, Co. Donegal, (6th January, 1867.)	Permitting to take, dredge for, or have in possession American, Portuguese, French, or other foreign Oysters, in that part of Lough Malin known as the Carrigrohane Oyster Beds from 1st May to 31st August.
SOUTH-EAST COAST of IRELAND, from Wicklow Head to Carrigrohane Point, (26th Oct., 1869.)	All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters on the Coast of the County of Wicklow and Wexford, between Wicklow Head and Carrigrohane Point, shall, immediately on any Oyster being taken, sell off such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less diameter than two inches in the greatest diameter thereof; as well as all gravel and fragments of shells related or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits above said, any Oyster of less diameter than two inches in the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, give, barter, or purchase, any Oyster of less diameter than two inches in the greatest diameter thereof; and no person shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	TRALEE BAY, (7th Aug., 1872.)	The Close Time during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or convey any Oyster or Oyster Shell within Trillick Bay, or off or from any of the above or other Oyster Beds shall be between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September in each year.
WEXFORD COAST, (20th April, 1874.)	First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in the County of Wexford, south of Carrigrohane Point, shall not use any Oyster of less diameter than two inches in the greatest diameter thereof; and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less diameter than two inches, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be found or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, stone, bank, or shore of Cork Harbour and the Harbour of the River Swine (also called, by such name, or other implement for the fishing of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	TRALEE BAY, (20th Feb., 1874.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in the Bay of Trillick, or on board, in the Bay of Trillick, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period above said, there shall

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
Sea and Oyster Fisheries of IRELAND.APPENDIX
No. 2Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Names of By-Laws.	Place affected by By-Law and Date thereof	Names of By-Laws.
ARLISH, BALLYVAUGHAN, and CLEW BAY.—1870.	Fishing Ground, or Oyster Bed, any Oyster of less diameter than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shell, removed or thrown back into the Sea at Oyster-fishing time, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any rock, strand, or shore of Clew Bay and Ardlisk Sound, any Oyster of less diameter than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	BALLYVAUGHAN, and BALLYVAUGHAN BAY.—1870.	Ground within Ballyvaughan, and Ballyvaughan Bay, shall be beyond the 20th day of June and the 1st day of June in each year.
BLAKENESS and BROOKHAVEN BAYS, &c. (18th April, 1882.)	Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in Clew Bay and Ardlisk Sound, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	BALLYVAUGHAN, and BALLYVAUGHAN BAY. (20th April, 1878.)	First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Ballyvaughan, and Ballyvaughan Bay, no boat, in Ballyvaughan, and Ballyvaughan Bay, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, and if, during the Close Season aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
BLAKENESS and BROOKHAVEN BAYS, &c. (18th April, 1882.)	Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Clew Bay and Ardlisk Sound; and every person using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Ballyvaughan, and Ballyvaughan Bay, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less diameter than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the water the Oyster of less diameter than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Ballyvaughan, and Ballyvaughan Bay, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less diameter than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less diameter than aforesaid, knowing that the same or have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
BLAKENESS and BROOKHAVEN BAYS, &c. (21st May, 1881.)	Fifth.—During the Close Season now fixed, or which may hereafter be fixed, within which it is not lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oyster or Oyster Shell in Blakeness and Brookhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	LOUGH SWILLY, &c., &c. (18th Feb., 1876.)	Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in Lough Swilly, and Ballyvaughan, and Ballyvaughan Bay, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Sixth.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Blakeness and Brookhaven Bays, and the Bays or Inlets connected therewith, shall, immediately on any Oyster being taken, call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less diameter than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken in such fishing; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed within the limits aforesaid, any Oyster of less diameter than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Blakeness and Brookhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less diameter than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any Oyster of less diameter than aforesaid, knowing that the same or have been taken within the limits aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Fourth.—Every dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters shall have a number corresponding with the number of the boat in which it is employed, or in which it is being, stored, or deposited, and all persons using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Seventh.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof (which is between the 1st day and 1st September), or in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		First.—During the Close Season for Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof (which is between the 1st day and 1st September), or in the said Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, during the period aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Eighth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Blakeness and Brookhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith, and every person using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, shall call all such Oysters as may be taken or caught; and shall not remove from any Fishing Ground or Oyster Bed any Oyster of less diameter than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the sea all Oysters of less diameter than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells as shall be raised or taken while engaged in such fishing; and no person shall take from any Rock, Strand, or Shore of Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or Inlets thereof, by any means whatsoever, any Oyster of less diameter than two inches and one-half at the greatest diameter thereof, nor sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in his or her custody or possession any such Oyster of less diameter than aforesaid; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
BALLYVAUGHAN, and BALLYVAUGHAN BAY. (20th July, 1881.)	Ninth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within Blakeness and Brookhaven Bays, and the Bays and Inlets connected therewith, and every person using contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.		Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the water, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground, in Lough Swilly, or in any of the Bays, Creeks, or

APPENDIX, No. 9.

LIST OF OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres about.	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Antrim</i>				
1838. 3rd March.	James Walker.	Belfast Lough.	137	7th March, 1877.
<i>County Clare</i>				
1832. 14th February.	Robert W. C. Reeves.	Clonsilla Bay.	118	16th September, 1881.
1857. 15th July.	Robert W. C. Reeves.	River Shannon.	30	15th September, 1881.
<i>County Cork</i>				
1843. 24th February.	R. T. Ewenson.	Dunmanon Bay.	19	21st November, 1881.
1848. 30th July.	Lord Charles F. P. Clieston.	Beac Haven.	45	24th October, 1882.
1857. 25th August.	Thomas Eccles.	Glenariff Harbour.	9	21st October, 1876.
1858. 4th October.	M. C. Cramer.	Oyster Haven.	20	1st February, 1886.
1860. 2th October.	Kenneth Pike.	Lough Mahon, Estuary of River Lee.	47	20th August, 1867.
1864. 31st October.	R. T. Atkins.	Lough Hyne.	25	1st February, 1886.
1864. 31st December.	W. Finlason Barry.	Glansco Harbour.	68	14th November, 1886.
1865. 1st December.	T. McCarthy Collins.	Roaringwater Bay.	78	20th August, 1887.
1867. 10th July.	M. J. C. Longfield.	Roaringwater Bay.	320	7th March, 1877.
1867. 10th July.	H. H. Townsend.	Skill Harbour.	230	29th April, 1887.
1868. 11th February.	Richard Lyons.	Millerton River.	15	22nd October, 1887.
1868. 12th March.	Stephen Brown.	Dunmanon Bay.	0	21st October, 1885.
1868. 13th February.	Earl of Bessy.	Ardyke Harbour.	18	9th March, 1878.
1869. 15th February.	Earl of Bessy.	Glenariff Harbour.	60	24th October, 1882.
1869. 15th March.	John Warren Payne.	Hastey Bay.	31	18th October, 1876.
1869. 14th June.	Mrs. Catherine Bourne.	Coonasherry Bay.	60	24th August, 1885.
1871. 22nd March.	Earl of Bessy and T. J. Lecky.	Beac Haven.	122	13th March, 1878.
1872. 21st June.	Earl of Bessy.	Dunmanon Bay.	132	21st October, 1885.
1872. 14th October.	Samuel Richard Townsend.	Kinsale Harbour and Roaringwater Bay.	240	7th February, 1885.
1875. 6th March.	Lieut.-Col. W. R. Longfield.	Cork Harbour.	92	27th October, 1887.
1874. 25th January.	Sir H. W. Bosh.	Lough Hyne.	30	1st February, 1885.
1881. 16th March.	John Arandel.	Skill Harbour.	21	10th March, 1881.
<i>County Donegal</i>				
1853. 21st September.	John O. Woodhouse.	Malin Bay.	83	30th October, 1886.
1867. 10th July.	Rev. Nicholas O. Martin.	Trillick Bay.	60	23rd December, 1886.
1868. 21st January.	William Hart.	Lough Swilly.	290	14th February, 1886.
1871. 15th July.	Sir James Stewart Bart.	Do.	104	14th March, 1880.
1872. 21st March.	Alex. J. R. Stewart.	Sheshanna.	142	30th June, 1882.
1878. 30th November.	Jane Moore Devery.	Lough Fyle.	31	14th July, 1884.
<i>County Down</i>				
1871. 2th October.	Marys of Downshire.	Dundrum Bay.	69	4th June, 1886.
1874. 14th September.	Seamus Morland.	Strangford Lough.	15	5th August, 1880.
<i>County Dublin</i>				
1867. 16th July.	Richard D. Kane.	Howth Strand.	35	19th October, 1869.
<i>County Galway</i>				
1868. 14th February.	Rev. Anthony Magee.	Sallora and Claggan Bays, and Stranstown Bay.	277	11th April, 1890.
1868. 16th February.	Alexander Chasidius Lambert.	Killybeg Harbour.	114	28th November, 1889.
1869. 12th May.	Edward Brown.	Ballynash Harbour.	225	23rd November, 1886.
1880. 10th January.	William Forbes.	Meenish Bay.	222	30th November, 1889.
1884. 23rd October.	R. E. Lynch Ashy.	Galway Bay.	100	29th March, 1876.
1884. 24th October.	F. M. Lynch.	Do.	220	29th April, 1876.
1884. 23rd December.	T. Young Prior.	Ballynash Harbour.	50	16th June, 1878.
1884. 31st December.	C. P. Archer.	Do.	45	15th January, 1880.
1885. 1st December.	Captain Achess.	Do.	18	10th April, 1876.
1885. 1st December.	Robert McKenna.	Killybeg Bay.	61	10th April, 1876.
1887. 10th July.	William and James St. George.	Galway Bay.	610	23rd January, 1872.
1887. 10th July.	Christopher T. Bedington.	Do.	820	29th March, 1876.
1887. 24th July.	Francis J. Graham.	Barraderry Bay.	60	5th December, 1889.
1889. 4th March.	John P. Nolan.	Art Bay.	260	15th January, 1890.
1873. 21st December.	Gillman Browne.	Ballynash Harbour.	78	23rd November, 1886.
1874. 10th April.	Rev. R. Gibbins, &c.	Kingstown Bay.	138	23rd November, 1889.
1876. 25th December.	Edmund O'Fishery.	Canas Bay.	167	26th November, 1886.
1878. 26th October.	Michael Henry.	Ballynash Harbour.	260	Dropped—now known granted on 5th Nov., 1882 (No. 171).
1881. 2nd December.	Cecil Casson.	Ballynash Harbour.	24	26th November, 1886.

APPENDIX, No. 2.—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 2.

LIST OF OYSTER LICENCES REVOKED up to date of this Report—continued.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Locality of Beds.	No. of Acres, about.	Date of Revocation.
<i>County Kerry.</i>				
1848. 25th June.	F. H. Dewling.	Kemmare Estuary.	3	2nd June, 1893.
1849. 2nd February.	Knight of Kerry.	Valencia Harbour.	78	5th March, 1878.
1865. 12th May.	Lord Baron Ventry.	Dingle Harbour.	130	12th November, 1890.
1867. 10th July.	Thomas Borden.	Silver Shannon.	190	28th October, 1875.
1869. 12th February.	Henry Herbert.	Kemmare Bay.	50	28th May, 1877.
1871. 27th March.	Earl of Bantry.	Androon Harbour.	240	16th December, 1876.
1878. 30th November.	Samuel T. Heard.	Kemmare Estuary.	82	2nd June, 1893.
1879. 31st January.	William Craugh Hinkle.	Silver Shannon.	316	16th September, 1890.
<i>County Londonderry.</i>				
1870. 5th July.	Robert L. Moore, Samuel M. Moore, James Conradi, B. M'Carroll, John Munn, S. M. Alexander.	Lough Foyle.	3,570	22nd July, 1893.
<i>County Louth.</i>				
1871. 1st July.	Arthur Harell.	Carlingford Lough.	144	11th June, 1898.
<i>County Mayo.</i>				
1848. 5th November.	W. H. Carter.	Townmore Bay.	16	24th October, 1897.
1854. 5th November.	Rev. David Plunket.	Killy Harbour.	200	27th November, 1899.
1855. 18th July.	John Richards.	Blackad Bay.	50	16th October, 1897.
1860. 2nd February.	William Bourton.	Killy Harbour.	43	20th March, 1890.
1860. 17th February.	William M'Connell.	Achill Sound.	149	19th October, 1898.
1863. 14th November.	William Pike.	Do.	1,674	11th September, 1877.
1863. 29th May.	George Clive.	Do.	489	30th September, 1894.
1864. 10th June.	A. W. Wyndham.	Newport Bay.	80	30th September, 1894.
1865. 12th April.	Marquess of Sligo.	Clew Bay.	190	29th October, 1876.
1865. 2nd November.	Law Life Assurance Society.	Do.	118	11th January, 1877.
1866. 2nd November.	Marquess of Sligo.	Do.	35	16th September, 1898.
1866. 1st December.	Most Rev. Dr. MacLisac.	Shores of Achill Island, off Benacurry.	125	31st May, 1890.
1866. 1st December.	Marquess of Sligo.	Clew Bay.	98	9th October, 1878.
1866. 30th April.	Do.	Do.	170	4th October, 1875.
1868. 21st April.	Miss Anna J. Foster.	Blackad Bay.	11	24th October, 1897.
1867. 10th July.	Elizabeth Adames.	Brookhaven Bay.	46	15th June, 1891.
1867. 10th July.	Townsend Kirkwood.	Salmon Harbour.	17	9th April, 1893.
1869. 14th June.	William Little.	Killala Bay.	180	19th October, 1876.
1872. 25th May.	William Pike.	Achill Sound.	306	20th November, 1899.
1872. 3rd July.	James Brown.	Blackad Bay.	43	29th April, 1891.
1872. 14th December.	William O. M'Connell.	Blackad Bay.	85	15th January, 1877.
1873. 1st December.	Benjamin Whitely.	Blackad Bay.	81	20th April, 1891.
1873. 6th December.	Mary Fegan.	Clew Bay.	34	24th May, 1878.
1875. 5th July.	Thomas Shum Carter.	Townmore Bay.	502	24th October, 1893.
1875. 9th December.	Doris Hughes.	Blackad Bay.	48	13th June, 1891.
1876. 27th December.	Francis Bourton.	Killy Harbour.	83	29th October, 1897.
1878. 29th October.	William Pike.	Achill Sound.	1,674	25th November, 1894.
1878. 30th October.	David Conway.	Bellinaghy Bay.	9	21st July, 1890.
1883. 14th May.	C. S. & S. Dickson.	Achill Sound.	83	21st October, 1899.
<i>County Sligo.</i>				
1869. 14th June.	John W. Smeeth.	Killala Bay.	31	15th January, 1890.
1871. 24th April.	Edward Parkes.	Milk Haven.	55	31st October, 1893.
1871. 24th April.	Martin Connors.	Do.	9	31st October, 1893.
1871. 24th April.	Michael Connors.	Do.	9	31st October, 1893.
1873. 3rd March.	Isabella L. Eades.	Do.	29	31st October, 1893.
<i>County Waterford.</i>				
1822. 6th March.	Edmond Power.	Townmore Bay.	270	19th October, 1899.
1854. 2nd February.	Earl Fortescue.	Do.	83	24th October, 1893.
1864. 11th November.	John R. Dever.	Dungarvan Harbour.	37	22nd March, 1877.
1864. 11th November.	Arthur Hoar.	Do.	45	16th September, 1899.
1874. 27th October.	John Keadell.	Dungarvan Bay.	240	16th September, 1898.
<i>County Wexford.</i>				
1864. 26th April.	William Dargan.	Wexford Harbour.	30	12th December, 1884.
1878. 7th January.	Thomas J. Hutchingson.	Duncannon Estuary.	11	14th December, 1894.

LIST OF LICENCES to PLANT OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report.

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Person to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner of Licence.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.	Amount of Beds available.
County Wicklow.						
140	21st August, 1871.	Henry Ponsonby Trust.	Henry Ponsonby Trust.	Cinnamon's Lough.	55 1 50	1000
County Cork.						
55	28th July, 1871.	Mrs. Elizabeth Bury.	J. O'Leary.	Lough Mahon.	70 0 0	80
77	Do.	John Smyth.	John Smyth.	Midwater River.	12 5 0	2
78	21st July, 1871.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Kearneywater Bay.	48 3 0	67
220	27th March, 1871.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Kearneywater Bay.	20 0 0	
224	4th March, 1871.	Thomas Hicks.	Thomas Hicks.	Kearneywater Bay.	240 0 0	
248	27th December, 1871.	Stanish D. O'Grady and Rev. K. M. Sweetnam.	Stanish D. O'Grady and Major W. W. Sweetnam.	Ovenby River.	120 1 0	51
250	27th March, 1871.	Richard William Johnson.	Richard William Johnson.	Cork Harbour (King Point and King Island).	30 0 0	34
County Down.						
107	21st October, 1870.	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.	Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.	Strangford Lough.	420 2 12	
County Kerry.						
8	20th June, 1871.	F. H. Downing.	J. Townsend Trust.	Off Dunes Point.	2 0 20	2
9	20th February, 1871.	John Mahony.	Robert M'Clure.	Barrow of Kenmare River.	120 0 0	120
10	Do.	Rev. Deak Mahony.	R. J. Mahony.	Do.	140 0 0	12-20
40	20th December, 1871.	Richard Mahony.	Sir J. C. K. Colahan.	Kenmare Estuary.	20 0 0	1
70	21st July, 1871.	Stephen R. Collis.	Stephen R. Collis.	River Shannon.	212 0 0	
84	21st February, 1871.	Charles Sandes.	Charles Sandes.	Do.	60 0 0	12-20
91	21st March, 1871.	Richard J. Mahony.	Richard J. Mahony.	Kenmare Bay.	40 0 0	5
92	Do.	Thos. Kingston Sullivan.	Thos. Kingston Sullivan.	Do.	210 0 0	
109	14th June, 1871.	Robert M'Clure.	Robert M'Clure.	Barrow Harbour.	24 1 00	12
124	20th November, 1871.	Samuel T. Harrell.	S. T. Harrell.	Kenmare Bay.	25 0 17	
125	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	117 0 00	
126	20th October, 1871.	Charles Sandes.	Charles Sandes.	River Shannon.	517 0 20	
127	27th November, 1871.	Do.	Do.	Do.	60 0 27	
County Clare.						
64	20th June, 1871.	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur.	Colonel C. M. Vandeleur.	Prinsherry Bay.	200 0 0	15
County Galway.						
10	12th November, 1871.	J. K. Howell.	Geo. Howell.	Ballyvaughan Bay.	800 0 0	72
12	21st August, 1871.	William Foxman.	Thomas Colahan.	Ardsley Bay.	40 0 0	1
13	21st February, 1871.	Rev. K. M. Wall.	Do.	Mannin & Ardsley Bays.	860 0 0	120
14	21st April, 1871.	Lord Walsworth.	Lord Walsworth.	Galway Bay.	1,770 0 0	120
47	21st October, 1871.	John Kendall.	Thomas Corbett.	Ardsley & Mannin Bays.	250 0 0	12
48	21st December, 1871.	F. Macaulay.	Mitchell Henry.	Ballyvaughan & Barmahay Bays.	180 0 0	120
114	20th December, 1871.	Colin Hugh Thomas.	Colin Hugh Thomas.	Billy Bay.	221 0 0	20
115	20th February, 1871.	W. and J. H. George.	Lord Walsworth.	Galway Bay.	450 0 0	60
146	20th June, 1871.	Lord Walsworth.	Do.	Do.	140 0 0	
157	24th June, 1871.	Thomas Niles (Jr.).	Thomas Niles (Jr.).	Galway Bay.	200 0 0	
171	24th November, 1871.	John MacDonagh.	John MacDonagh.	Ballyvaughan Harbour.	400 0 0	

No. 10,

APPENDIX,
No. 10.

and substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.

No. of District.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
County Wicklow.	
168	Nothing done.
County Cork.	
72	No Report received.
87	Nothing done except cleared bed of oysters.
90	No Report received.
100	do.
104	do.
145	4,000 oysters from Cork Harbour laid down. Over 3,700 oysters taken off from one part of bed. There was a fall of spat in 1895.
146	Bed in good condition.
146	No Report received.
County Down.	
147	No Report received.
County Kerry.	
8	No Report received.
8	Kept in order; 4,000 sold. There was a good fall of spat. The beds are doing fairly well. Owner intends planting French Oysters in 1896.
8	25,000 Oysters sold; none laid down. A considerable fall of spat. Bed requires more stock. Owner intends planting French and Anglo-Dutch in Spring, 1896.
30	Bed cleared. No fall of spat.
70	No Report received.
84	Same as 118 and 123.
113	Same as 11.
120	Nothing done this year except to plant bed.
120	Bed in good state. About 15,000 sold. About 95,000 laid down. Bed suffered much from frost in 1895. Very little (if any) fall of spat.
126	Abandoned.
126	Nothing done. There was a fall of spat in 1893 and 1894. Islands not to fish bed for the present.
126	None laid down or taken up. No fall of spat. Beds in a fair state. The half million French seed oysters already laid down are being looked after.
County Clare.	
84	Nothing done on bed.
County Galway.	
37	No Report received.
201	Report on No. 37 includes three beds.
201	Bed divided and scattered oysters gathered together. Collection of spat on bed. About 95,000 taken off, and 25,000 laid down. Does not appear to have been a large fall of spat last season. Beds in very good state. He-bird French Oysters will do well, and spat, as bed. About one million oysters laid down on beds during last three years.
27	Beds carefully tended; oysters sorted into sizes. 1,000 per week, to meet demand, taken off between 1st September and 25th April, which would amount to about a quarter of a million in all. Laid down 25,000 Native and 100,000 from Brittany. Very large fall of spat; and weather prevented it from being carried away. French Oysters were very successful. They improved and matured very quickly on the Ardhagh Beds.
40	No Report received.
124	Beds cleared, &c. No oysters laid down. About 3,000 taken off. Good fall of spat and beds in good condition.
124	No Report received.
124	Report for No. 24, above, includes this bed.
170	Considered a considerable part of bed. About 10,000 sold, and 60,000 laid down. There was a fall of spat. Bed in good state.
171	Liquor only confirmed on 25 April, 1896.

LIST OF LICENCES TO PLANT OTHER BEES in force at date of this Report.

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Person to whom Granted.	A Right granted Owner of Licence.	Locality of Bees.	Area of Bees.	Average area of Bees produced.
County Mayo.						
8	17th November, 1897.	John C. Garvey.	Captain Geo. Austin.	Claw Bay.	100 0 00	4
20	20th September, 1894.	Captain George Austin.	Captain George Austin.	Westport Bay.	104 0 0	07
47	21st December, 1894.	Colonel F. A. K. Gore.	Mrs. M. S. Knox Gore.	Kilalea Bay.	100 0 0	10
110	18th August, 1875.	John Keshell.	William Garry.	Claw Bay.	6 0 07	12
120	26th December, 1898.	Martin J. Fagan.	Mrs. Mary McHale.	Do.	10 0 0	12
140	15th January, 1875.	Michael Moran.	—	Do.	8 0 0	2
161	26th December, 1878.	Francis McHollan.	Francis McHollan.	Do.	10 1 00	3
144	14th September, 1878.	Maria Russell.	Thomas Russell.	Do.	4 1 10	4
163	21st December, 1891.	John Curran.	John Curran.	Do.	94 1 00	
County Sligo.						
7	17th November, 1897.	Thomas White.	Percy H. Ross.	Ballinacree Bay.	102 1 00	10
40	18th April, 1895.	Sir Edw. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Dromedary Bay.	100 0 0	02
60	1st December, 1895.	Richard J. Yarnochy.	Richard J. Yarnochy.	Ballinacree Bay.	94 0 0	20
80	18th June, 1891.	Sir Edw. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Henry W. Gore Booth, bart.	Dromedary Bay.	87 0 0	10
94	18th March, 1899.	Colonel Edward Cooper.	Colonel Edward Cooper.	Ballinacree Bay.	100 0 0	10
100	18th September, 1900.	Henry W. Kerstholt.	Henry W. Kerstholt.	Sligo Bay.	90 0 0	2
101	Do.	Oswin Wynne.	Moore, Ross and Taylor.	Do.	77 0 0	2
120	Do.	Do.	(P. H. Ross and Capt. F. J. Taylor.)	Do.	80 0 0	00
121	18th March, 1875.	R. J. Yarnochy.	R. J. Yarnochy.	Ballinacree Bay.	10 0 0	2
121	21st April, 1875.	Agnes M. Mahon.	W. K. Barrett.	Sligo Bay.	80 3 13	27
121	16th February, 1875.	R. J. Yarnochy.	R. J. Yarnochy.	Ballinacree Bay.	114 0 00	2
121	17th January, 1875.	St. Geo. James Martin.	F. E. Robinson and others.	Sligo Harbour or Bay.	77 1 00	00
124	11th June, 1894.	Percy Mering Ross.	James Ross.	Ballinacree Bay.	110 4 51	14
124	14th August, 1891.	William Costello.	Varian Costello.	Do.	45 1 0	
126	21st December, 1891.	Alen. Joseph Crichton.	Alen. Joseph Crichton.	Do.	112 8 00	
County Donegal.						
110	27th July, 1875.	F. Mansfield.	F. C. Mansfield.	Lough Swilly.	20 1 0	12
120	11th October, 1878.	Do.	Do.	Do.	19 0 0	
County Louth.						
12	1st July, 1894.	Benjamin Blakes.	C. G. Woodhouse.	Owlford Lough.	81 0 00	20
27	1st December, 1895.	John O'Connell Woodhouse.	Wm. & Co.	Do.	94 0 0	
40	4th June, 1894.	Do.	Do.	Do.	48 0 0	
67	11th September, 1891.	Lord Clement.	C. G. Woodhouse.	Do.	84 0 0	

No. 10.—continued.

APPENDIX,
No. 10.

and substance of Reports received as to state of Beds—continued.

No. of Letters	Substance of Reports received as to state of Beds.
County Mayo.	
29	Worked with No. 26. Beds kept clean and in good condition. Hare sold or laid down. No fall of spat. Large portion of bed has, for purposes of Oyster cultivation, been destroyed by the wet breaking through a natural bank that presented it seawards, and steering with sand.
34	No Report received.
125	About 1,500 laid down. Very little spat. Bed cleaned and in good state.
129	No Report received.
135	do.
141	Bed in good condition. 8,000 Oysters sold, and 16,000 laid down. Very small fall of spat.
144	Bed cleaned and marked with hoops. 1,500 sold. 1,000 laid down. Good fall of spat.
145	Owner willing result of previous plantings. Between 1,000 and 1,500 taken off. Yew planted. No fall of spat noticed. Bed in fair state. Owner expects fair result next year when oysters will be stockable. People seem to look, markets have been improved at.
County Sligo.	
7	Worked with No. 100. No Report received.
40	Bed cleaned. A small quantity of Oysters taken off for private use. None laid down. No perceptible fall of spat. Bed in danger of being covered with drifting mud.
80	Worked with 100 and 115. Bed cleaned, &c. Between 1,000 and 1,500 sold. Yew laid down. Small fall of spat, and not as good as might have been expected from such a warm season. It is stated that severe frosts have been the cause of this.
81	No Report received.
86	Beds kept clean and in good order. Between 1,000 and 1,500 sold. 11,000 (East River) American Oysters laid down in March, 1910. A number of young oysters settled on the shells and on other oysters, but as this bed is only stocked with American Oysters, which are not supposed to spat in Irish Waters, they must have either come over on their parents, or have caught spat from adjoining oyster beds. The bed is in good order and fairly well stocked. American East River Oysters suit this bed well. There is, however, a considerable mortality after being laid down, but those that survive grow and settle quickly. Expenses of laying down and cartage to market shows mark of profit.
90	No Report received.
92	do.
100	do.
101	See No. 24. Worked with this and No. 101.
102	About 100,000 Oysters sold. Fall of spat, but not to great quantity. Beds clean.
121	See No. 24. Worked with this and No. 101.
122	No Report received.
140	Worked with No. 1.
144	No Report received.
149	Nothing done on bed.
County Donegal.	
110	No Report received.
111	
County Louth.	
30	No Report received.
37	1,500 Lucerne American Oysters planted in early part of 1910, and all picked up for sale later on. They did moderately well. Beds in good order.
40	
41	No Report received.

LOANS.

The following tables show the transactions by us, and the Commissioners of Public Works, in regard to Loans out of the Funds at our disposal :—

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

TABLE No. 1.

TABLE showing the Loans applied for and recommended out of the £20,000, reserved (in accordance with the Purchase of Land and Congested Districts Ireland Act, 1891) from the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, for administration by the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries in Non-Congested Districts, during 1893.

County.	No. of applications.	No. of approvals.	Amount of Loans applied for in 1893.	No. of Loans recommended.	No. of persons to whom Loans recommended.	Amount of Loans recommended in 1893.	Amount actually raised between 1st January and 31st December, 1893.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	1	1	0 0 0	1	1	0 0 0	0 0 0
Clare,	10	10	100 0 0	2	2	40 0 0	72 0 0
Cork,	20	22	400 0 0	14	21	500 0 0	642 10 0
Down,	9	9	30 0 0	—	—	—	—
Dublin,	2	2	30 0 0	4	5	10 0 0	10 0 0
Galway,	9	9	470 0 0	9	5	100 0 0	100 0 0
Kerry,	10	10	50 0 0	10	10	10 0 0	10 0 0
Leitrim,	0	0	100 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	10 10 0
Lisburn,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry,	5	5	410 0 0	5	5	410 0 0	440 0 0
Louth,	0	0	100 0 0	0	1	100 0 0	10 0 0
Mayo,	0	0	80 10 0	0	1	30 10 0	30 10 0
Meath,	40	40	500 10 0	20	10	240 10 0	500 0 0
Monaghan,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo,	0	12	100 10 0	0	10	200 10 0	10 10 0
Waterford,	0	0	0 0 0	2	4	10 0 0	10 0 0
Wick,	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Wiltshire,	1	1	200 0 0	1	1	200 0 0	200 0 0
Total,	115	119	2,570 4 0	102	121	2,110 0 0	2,207 10 0

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.

(NON-CONGESTED DISTRICTS).

TABLE No. 2.

STATEMENT by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, showing the various transactions between 31st December, 1892, and 31st December, 1893, in pursuance of the Act 54 & 55 Vic., cap. 43, Part II., by which the sum of £20,000 is set apart for Loans in Non-Congested Districts.

Counties.	Balance 31st December, 1892.		Cash received to 31st December, 1893.				Expended to 31st December, 1893.		Balance 31st December, 1893.	
	Government Stock.	Cash.	Expenditure.	Dividends.	Sale of Stock.	Advances on Loans for Fishery purposes.	Number of Loans made in the year.	Government Stock.	Cash.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Armagh,			32 15 0			5 0 0	1			
Clare,			10 0 1			75 0 0	2			
Cork,			999 15 3			649 15 0	15			
Down,			17 5 0			—	—			
Dublin,			4 10 0			15 0 0	1			
Galway,			50 11 0			100 0 0	2			
Kerry,			20 0 0			20 0 0	1			
Leitrim,	17,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	150 10 0	600 10 0	NIL.	440 0 0	5	17,000 0 0	200 10 0	
Lisburn,			30 10 0			20 0 0	2			
Londonderry,			20 10 0			50 10 0	2			
Louth,			0 0 0			100 10 0	2			
Mayo,			100 0 0			200 0 0	10			
Meath,			40 0 0			70 15 0	2			
Monaghan,			0 0 0			0 0 0	0			
Sligo,			0 0 0			40 0 0	1			
Waterford,			0 0 0			0 0 0	0			
Wick,			0 0 0			0 0 0	1			
Total,	17,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	481 0 0	600 10 0	—	2,007 10 0	54	17,000 0 0	200 10 0	

APPENDIX No. 11.
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND
(Miscellaneous Payments.)
Total No. 2.

Balance of the Total Account Advanced, and the Total Expenditure on Open Accounts, the Accounts of Preliminary Notes given as Security, to His Majesty, 1891, together with the Balance remaining, and the Amounts in Arrears.

Country.	Total Registered Voters (thousands).	Election Statistics.				Majority to Elect President (thousands).	Outstanding Candidates (thousands) not eligible to contest.	Election Results.	
		No. Total Registered, 1920.	Swing Majority (thousands).	Total in First Round, 1920.	Percentage Total votes in winning list (Percentage of total eligible voters).			No. of Votes.	Amount.
Algeria.	1	21 1/2 0	2 1/2 0	12 1/2 0	57 1/2 0	2 1/2 0	2 1/2 0	100	100
Austria.	10	101 1/2 0	101 1/2 0	101 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	101 1/2 0	101 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Bulgaria.	20	1,000 1/2 0	400 1/2 0	1,000 1/2 0	1,000 1/2 0	1,000 1/2 0	1,000 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Czechoslovakia.	1	101 1/2 0	—	101 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	101 1/2 0	101 1/2 0	—	—
Denmark.	1	101 1/2 0	101 1/2 0	101 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	101 1/2 0	101 1/2 0	—	—
Egypt.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	—	—
France.	10	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Germany.	10	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Greece.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Hungary.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100	100
Italy.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	—	100
Japan.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	—	—
Latvia.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Lithuania.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Poland.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Romania.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Slovakia.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Slovenia.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Sweden.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Switzerland.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Turkey.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Ukraine.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Yugoslavia.	1	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	100 1/2 0	1	100 1/2 0
Total.	100	1,000 1/2 0	1,000 1/2 0	1,000 1/2 0	1,000 1/2 0	1,000 1/2 0	1,000 1/2 0	100	1,000 1/2 0

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2696.

RETURN of the Works recommended for execution under the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1883
Public Works, how Money made up to meet estimate, the amount of the contracts widely
1894 (taken from the Annual Reports to Parliament), the date for the completion of the
Public Works, and information since obtained.—[Vide p. 3.]

No.	County.	Name.	Estimate.	How Money made up.			Contract.	Amounts.			
				Free Grant.	Contributions.	Loans.		1889-9.	1890-1.	1891-2.	50s.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Aston.	Bellfield.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	100 0 0	—	4 14 10	407 12 1	1
2	Chesh.	Llansam.	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	20 10 0	5,720 0 0	1,000 10 0	3
3	Do.	Enfield.	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 10 0	800 0 0	500 10 0	1,000 10 0	2
4	Do.	Elton.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	—	500 0 0	—	100 10 0	1,000 0 0	1
5	Do.	Currychell.	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	—	5,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	40 7 10	1,000 0 0	5,000 10 0	5
6	Do.	Knockdown.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	1,000 0 0	17 10 11	1,000 0 0	—	0
7	Do.	Knockdown.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	100 0 0	—	400 10 0	400 12 1	2
8	Do.	Knockdown.	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	100 0 0	—	5,000 10 0	20 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 10 0	3
9	Do.	Union Hill.	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,100 0 0	—	2,410 14 4	—	900 0 0	400 0 0	2
10	Do.	Ballinacorney.	20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	10,000 0 0	20 10 0	2,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10
11	Do.	Knockdown.	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 0 0	—	—	800 10 0	11
12	Donagh.	Knockdown.	10,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	300 0 0	5,000 0 0	7,200 14 11	17 10 0	2,100 10 0	4,000 10 0	12
13	Do.	Knockdown.	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	300 0 0	—	5,000 0 0	17 7 0	2,000 10 0	5,400 10 0	10
14	Do.	Knockdown.	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	20 0 0	7 10 0	4,000 10 0	14
15	Do.	Knockdown.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	—	1,100 0 0	1,200 0 0	500 0 0	—	10
16	Do.	Knockdown.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	1,000 0 0	—	200 0 0	800 0 0	14
17	Do.	Knockdown.	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	—	—	5,000 0 0	14 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,000 0 0	12
18	Do.	Knockdown.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	—	2,000 0 0	20 10 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	10
19	Do.	Knockdown.	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	400 0 0	1,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	20 0 0	2,000 10 0	8,000 10 0	20
20	Do.	Knockdown.	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	300 0 0	1,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	20
21	Do.	Knockdown.	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	370 0 0	—	2,370 0 0	—	—	20 10 0	21
22	Do.	Knockdown.	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0	—	—	2,700 0 0	—	11 0 0	2,689 10 0	22
23	Do.	Knockdown.	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 0 0	—	200 10 0	1,800 0 0	10
24	Do.	Knockdown.	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	—	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	40 10 0	1,000 0 0	3,000 10 0	14
25	Do.	Knockdown.	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 0 0	—	20 0 0	1,980 0 0	20
26	Do.	Knockdown.	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 0 0	—	20 0 0	1,980 0 0	20
27	Do.	Knockdown.	100 0 0	100 0 0	—	—	100 0 0	—	177 0 0	400 0 0	20
28	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 10 0	700 0 0	20
29	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	20
30	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	20
31	Do.	Knockdown.	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	—	—	3,000 0 0	—	80 0 0	2,920 0 0	31
32	Do.	Knockdown.	300 0 0	300 0 0	—	—	300 0 0	—	80 0 0	220 0 0	32
33	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	33
34	Do.	Knockdown.	700 0 0	700 0 0	—	—	700 0 0	—	100 0 0	600 0 0	34
35	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	35
36	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	36
37	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	37
38	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	38
39	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	39
40	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	40
41	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	41
42	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	42
43	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	43
44	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	44
45	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	45
46	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	46
47	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	47
48	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	48
49	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	49
50	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	50
51	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	51
52	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	52
53	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	53
54	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	54
55	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	55
56	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	56
57	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	57
58	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	58
59	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	59
60	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	60
61	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	61
62	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	62
63	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	63
64	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	64
65	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	65
66	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	66
67	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	67
68	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	68
69	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	69
70	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	70
71	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	71
72	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	72
73	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	73
74	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	74
75	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	75
76	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	76
77	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	77
78	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	78
79	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	79
80	Do.	Knockdown.	800 0 0	800 0 0	—	—	800 0 0	—	100 0 0	700 0 0	80
Totals.			327,700 0 0	327,700 0 0	4,000 10 0	37,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	7

No 12.

(46 & 47 Vic. c. 26), with the amount of the estimates of the Engineer to the Commissioners of contractors have been obtained by the Board, the amounts expended each year up to 31st March, works, and date when completed, coumpiled from the annual Reports of the Commissioners of

Expended.								Total Expended in that Month, 1866.	Amount Expended over Estimate.	Surplus to Expend- iture on Estimate.	Date to be completed.	Date completed.	No.
1867-6.	1868-9.	1869-70.	1870-1.	1871-2.	1872-3.	1873-4.	1874-5.	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.	1869-70.	1870-1.	1871-2.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
617 22 0	146 6 6	61 28 2						1,343 1 2	108 3 0	—	3rd June, 1867.	June, 1866.	1
834 6 0	—	—	61 28 2					5,164 7 4	—	815 22 0	31st Oct., 1864.	Dec., 1867.	2
556 2 0	—	51 0 0						5,943 19 8	—	50 0 0	3rd Oct., 1865.	April, 1867.	3
940 27 0	—	—						1,840 8 1	160 0 1	—	—	Dec., 1865.	—
2,014 6 7	350 5 3	43 15 10						15,270 3 0	202 0 0	—	1st Nov., 1866.	Jan., 1866.	4
—	—	120 6 2						1,479 2 0	172 0 0	—	1st June, 1867.	Nov., 1866.	5
345 27 0	—	127 2 0						1,254 8 0	965 0 0	—	3rd Nov., 1865.	March, 1867.	6
5,415 6 30	30 30 0	—						5,415 14 1	103 14 1	—	3rd Nov., 1865.	May, 1867.	7
2,028 0 11	921 0 10	—						4,930 14 0	110 14 0	—	1st Sept., 1865.	Sept., 1866.	8
1,890 27 0	67 2 0	8 2 0						16,483 10 0	—	417 1 3	1st June, 1867.	Dec., 1867.	10
1,200 6 0	3 12 10	—						9,416 0 0	180 0 0	—	1st Aug., 1867.	Jan., 1868.	11
5,673 18 0	181 18 0	—						16,685 10 3	47 10 3	—	1st Oct., 1864.	Sept., 1866.	12
1 0 0	—	—						9,400 1 0	—	110 18 7	1st Nov., 1865.	Nov., 1867.	13
1,018 4 0	—	—						5,110 11 0	—	200 2 2	1st Oct., 1865.	Dec., 1867.	14
—	—	—						5,094 0 0	—	110 12 0	1st Dec., 1864.	July, 1866.	15
—	—	—						1,124 18 2	—	43 7 7	1st May, 1866.	May, 1866.	16
—	368 14 0	—						1,298 11 0	—	250 0 0	1st June, 1864.	Oct., 1866.	17
270 2 0	—	—						5,193 16 0	—	208 7 0	1st Nov., 1865.	Dec., 1867.	18
502 16 0	—	—						2,790 48 2	270 10 2	—	1st Nov., 1865.	May, 1867.	19
2,923 6 0	3,000 0 0	38 12 10						5,740 0 0	—	1,010 14 0	1st Oct., 1867.	Aug., 1866.	20
1,921 6 0	—	—						1,971 0 4	—	92 18 4	1st Nov., 1867.	Dec., 1867.	21
30 10 10	—	—						2,050 10 1	—	694 1 13	—	May, 1867.	22
291 24 3	—	—						2,880 10 10	—	110 0 2	—	Dec., 1867.	23
2,411 10 10	1,600 0 10	—						5,027 0 21	39 0 21	—	1st Oct., 1865.	June, 1868.	24
21 0 0	—	—						1,710 1 0	—	260 10 7	—	April, 1867.	25
137 14 0	111 16 10	—						1,984 0 0	—	5 14 0	1st Oct., 1865.	June, 1868.	26
—	—	—						960 0 0	—	324 12 2	—	Nov., 1867.	27
—	—	—						376 18 13	—	100 1 3	—	Nov., 1867.	28
—	—	—						260 18 10	—	56 3 5	—	May, 1868.	29
—	—	—						202 4 0	—	7 12 0	—	May, 1868.	30
348 2 4	—	—						9,474 4 0	—	470 13 4	—	Dec., 1867.	31
—	—	—						169 3 0	—	77 14 0	—	May, 1868.	32
—	—	—						428 7 0	—	64 15 0	—	May, 1867.	33
108 1 4	—	—						760 2 0	80 0 2	—	—	Dec., 1867.	34
—	—	—						710 4 0	—	60 10 0	1st Jan., 1866.	May, 1868.	35
5,413 30 0	777 3 0	—						4,954 2 4	144 0 4	—	1st Oct., 1867.	Sept., 1868.	36
0 0 0	—	—						5,027 0 4	—	577 16 0	—	May, 1867.	37
50 30 0	—	—						280 13 0	—	213 0 0	—	Jan., 1867.	38
—	—	—						52 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	July, 1868.	39
2,470 6 4	30 0 0	—						1,760 17 0	—	553 0 7	1st Oct., 1868.	Dec., 1868.	40
7,511 8 0	0 0 0	—						14,684 2 0	—	303 12 0	1st Nov., 1867.	Dec., 1867.	41
5,665 0 0	3,042 10 0	4,491 20 0	1,173 30 10					18,251 0 0	3,861 0 7	—	1st Oct., 1867.	Jan., 1868.	42
—	—	—						4,984 0 0	—	103 14 0	1st Oct., 1865.	Feb., 1868.	43
5,882 0 0	270 0 0	—						4,000 12 4	20 15 0	—	—	June, 1868.	44
—	—	—						4,000 16 0	—	70 1 0	—	Jan., 1868.	45
3,180 14 4	110 10 0	—						5,000 10 10	40 10 10	—	21st Oct., 1868.	June, 1868.	46
16 7 0	—	—						370 13 0	—	181 0 10	—	April, 1867.	47
37 0 0	—	—						1,174 18 4	—	75 2 0	—	March, 1868.	48
256 2 0	14 4 0	300 0 0						1,070 17 0	300 17 0	—	—	March, 1868.	49
—	—	—						1,061 0 0	—	636 17 4	21st Oct., 1868.	Oct., 1867.	50
90 30 0	1,077 3 11	—						4,024 0 2	204 0 2	—	1st Oct., 1868.	Dec., 1868.	51
400 1 0	—	—						4,024 12 0	204 12 0	—	1st Nov., 1867.	Aug., 1868.	52
80 0 0	28 12 10	—						5,044 17 0	944 17 1	—	1st Oct., 1867.	June, 1868.	53
445 21 11	40 24 2	0 20 0						5,035 0 10	600 0 10	—	1st Oct., 1868.	July, 1868.	54
1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	940 2 0	1,278 0 0					4,120 16 2	304 16 2	940 10 0	1st Oct., 1867.	June, 1868.	55
120 3 0	210 10 4	—						5,003 11 0	—	30 0 0	1st Nov., 1868.	July, 1868.	56
5,780 0 0	3,210 10 4	261 27 1						4,440 0 0	—	40 15 10	1st Oct., 1868.	May, 1868.	57
4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,300 16 2	5,274 14 4	1,800 0 0	1,000 0 0	607 0 0	20,220 20 7	—	—	—	1st Sept., 1867.	June, 1868.	58
—	—	—						—	—	—	1st Nov., 1868.	—	59
99,840 10 0	99,110 12 4	7,440 12 0	4,830 14 31	5,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	607 0 0	403,330 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	60

* Gross expenditure. £125 in 1866 was omitted by mistake of plant, &c.

Appendix,
No. 13.

APPENDIX, No. 13.

Quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD, exported to the undermentioned Nine places in England, from Ireland, from 1st January to 31st December, 1893.

	SALMON. No. of Boxes of 100 lbs. each.	HERRINGS. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	MACKEREL. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.	COD. No. of Boxes of 2 cwt. each.
London,	3,849	7,416	12,872	6,139
Nottingham,	2,103	3,115	4,321	2,411
Bedford,	2,868	4,109	5,707	3,110
Manchester,	9,975	7,704	12,895	3,979
Sheffield,	3,319	2,108	5,807	2,966
Wolverhampton,	3,104	3,577	4,564	2,511
Leeds,	4,613	4,608	5,931	3,604
Liverpool,	13,216	12,661	18,070	8,965
Birmingham,	5,764	4,663	6,333	3,613
Total, 1893,	52,510	56,210	74,485	37,578
" 1892,	55,361	60,899	58,173	37,611
Increase,	—	—	16,312	—
Decrease,	2,851	4,689	—	33

Computing Salmon at £7 10s. per box, or about 1s. per lb. (the price realized in Liverpool), the total value would be, (a),								£	s.	d.
"	Herrings at £1	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	(b),	296,625	0 0
"	Mackerel at £1 10s.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	(c),	20,380	0 0
"	Cod at £2 12s.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	(d),	111,733	0 0
								(e),	28,103	10 0

Total Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, and Cod, exported to
the above Nine places,

£553,500 10 0

(a) Average price in London, £7 10s. do. per box, equal to £10 12s. 6d. per box.

(b) Do. do., £20 12s. 6d. per barrel of 2 cwt.

(c) Do. do., £20 4s. 6d. per score.

(d) Do. do., £2 12s. 6d. per barrel of 2 cwt.

Reprints of *Letters From the Field* are available in such quantities as required and for pricing for orders, 2004.

Country	1. Sales (M\$)	2. Gross Profit (M\$)	3. Operating Profit (M\$)	4. Net Profit (M\$)	5. EBITDA (M\$)	6. Earnings Before Tax (M\$)	7. Earnings After Tax (M\$)	8. Depreciation (M\$)	9. R&D (M\$)	10. Other Income (M\$)	11. Other Expenses (M\$)	12. Goodwill Impairment (M\$)	13. Non-Controlling Interest (M\$)	14. Foreign Exchange (M\$)	15. Other (M\$)	16. Total (M\$)
1. Apple	100.0	20.0	15.0	10.0	25.0	20.0	15.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2. Microsoft	80.0	15.0	10.0	5.0	20.0	15.0	10.0	5.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0
3. Amazon	120.0	25.0	18.0	12.0	30.0	25.0	18.0	7.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.0
4. Google	90.0	18.0	12.0	8.0	22.0	18.0	12.0	6.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0
5. Facebook	70.0	12.0	8.0	4.0	18.0	12.0	8.0	4.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.0
6. Netflix	50.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	10.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
7. Tesla	60.0	10.0	6.0	3.0	12.0	10.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
8. Oracle	40.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
9. IBM	30.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
10. SAP	20.0	3.0	1.5	0.8	4.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
11. Adobe	15.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	3.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
12. Salesforce	10.0	1.5	0.8	0.4	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
13. LinkedIn	8.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0
14. Twitter	6.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
15. YouTube	5.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
16. Instagram	4.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
17. Snapchat	3.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
18. Pinterest	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
19. Slack	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
20. Zoom	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,
N^o. 26.

Appendix, No. 15.

SCHEDULE of LICENSE DUTIES received by the BOARDS of CONSERVATORS for the Year 1893.

Operation.	Number and Description of Mines sold in 1903.												1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	1. Adams Explo.	2. Cross Lanes	3. Deep Explo.	4. East 2144.	5. East 2145.	6. East 2146.	7. East 2147.	8. East 2148.	9. East 2149.	10. East 2150.	11. East 2151.	12. East 2152.						
1. Dublin.	14	1	30	15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	258 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	—	—	300
2. Westford.	104	—	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	395 10 0	—	15 17 0	—	—	500
3. Westford.	219	120	54	10	—	1	—	4	1	8	2	—	1,100 0 0	85 17 0	100 35 0	—	1,700 28 1	1,200
4. Limerick.	180	5	20	32	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 10 0	80 10 0	90 4 3	—	100 30 1	100
5. Cork.	110	—	80	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	375 0 0	30 10 0	55 0 3	10 15 0	100 25 7	300
Do (Bantry).	80	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180 0 0	10 10 0	25 24 0	—	200 30 0	200
6. Killybegs.	5	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 0 0	—	—	—	75 0 0	100
7. Bantry.	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 10 0	—	11 7 0	—	45 27 0	30
8. Keshmara.	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 0 0	0 30 0	32 15 0	—	90 0 0	100
9. Killybegs.	100	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400 0 0	7 30 0	20 14 0	—	400 10 0	100
10. Limerick.	240	10	21	54	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000 5 0	40 0 0	154 4 7	—	3,700 10 7	4,100
11. Goleen.	30	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180 0 0	14 0 0	9 0 0	—	184 0 0	147
12. Carranmore.	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	140 0 0	110
13. Ballyvaughan.	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	5 10 0	0 10 0	—	130 0 0	500
14. Ballyvaughan.	20	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500 0 0	7 10 0	0 10 0	—	200 0 0	500
15. Ballyvaughan.	70	—	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200 0 0	10 0 0	27 10 0	—	600 10 0	100
16. Sligo.	50	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350 0 0	40 0 0	1 10 0	120 0 0	300 10 0	200
17. Ballyvaughan.	100	7	30	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	30	—	400 0 0	1 0 0	25 0 20	200 0 0	800 0 0	500
18. Limerick.	100	—	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304 0 0	3 0 0	38 10 0	—	300 10 0	400
19. Limerick.	110	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304 0 0	0 0 0	31 7 11	500 0 0	1,000 7 10	700
20. Limerick.	120	—	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	350 0 0	20 0 0	27 10 0	3 0 0	1,120 10 0	1,100
21. Ballyvaughan.	50	—	14	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	304 30 0	30 0 0	10 10 31	—	300 0 10	300
22. Ballyvaughan.	80	4	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300 30 0	0 4 0	1 10 0	—	300 0 0	300
23. Ballyvaughan.	50	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170 0 0	0 30 0	27 4 5	—	300 10 0	200
Total, 1903.	1,000	10	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000
Total, 1902.	1,000	10	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000

The estimate of the average number of new employed is made up as follows:—

1. <i>Salmon Hedy</i> , . . . 1 mm.	6. <i>Tail Hedy</i> , . . . 8 mm.	9. <i>Fly Hedy</i> , . . . 4 mm.	12. <i>Gay, Fly, etc.</i> , . . . 5 mm.
2. <i>Green Hedy</i> , . . . 7 mm.	7. <i>Truncated Hedy</i> , . . . 3 do.	10. <i>Snake Hedy</i> , . . . 6 do.	13. <i>Beeswing</i> , . . . 6 do.
3. <i>Wasp Hedy</i> , . . . 6 do.	7. <i>Pink Hedy</i> , . . . 3 do.	11. <i>Head vert.</i> , . . . 1 mm.	14. <i>Cinchilla</i> , . . . 1 mm.
4. <i>Brush Hedy</i> , . . . 8 do.	8. <i>Big Hedy</i> , . . . 3 do.	12. <i>Box, with, for, Jersey etc</i> , . . . 1 do.	15. <i>Case of Pigeon Hedy</i> , . . . 1 do.

APPENDIX, No. 10.

Appendix,
No. 16.

TABLE showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1863 and 1893, inclusive.

Amount received for License Duty.			Amount received for License Duty.			Amount received for License Duty.			
£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			
1883	-	5,080	7	8	1874	-	4,778	0	0
1884	-	6,541	5	3	1875	-	6,814	8	0
1885	-	6,337	0	8	1876	-	6,263	13	0
1886	-	6,828	10	8	1877	-	5,242	18	0
1887	-	6,947	0	0	1878	-	6,290	8	0
1888	-	6,867	0	0	1879	-	6,258	13	0
1889	-	6,444	8	4	1880	-	5,607	33	0
1890	-	7,333	8	4	1881	-	5,343	0	0
1891	-	7,364	8	0	1882	-	5,085	18	0
1892	-	7,369	8	0	1883	-	4,738	0	0
1893	-	8,118	8	8					

APPENDIX No. 17.

Appendix
No. 17
—
Abstracts of
Accounts

ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE DIFFERENT
DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1893.

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	187	0	3
74 Salmon Rode,	74	0	0			
1 Cross Line,	2	0	0			
33 Draft Nets,	93	0	0			
10 Drift Nets,	30	0	0			
1 Trawl Net,	1	10	0			
1 Pole Net,	5	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	236	10	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	8	10	0
Rate on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	13	10	0
Total,	—	—	—	2413	10	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	79	2	8			
Salaries,	66	0	0			
Prosecutions,	1	9	8			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	35	0	0			
Printing and Stationery,	2	13	0			
Postage,	1	12	0			
Moiety of Penalty to Prosecutors,	4	16	8			
Total,	—	—	—	191	0	8
Balance,	—	—	—	222	2	7
				2413	10	3

WEXFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	304	1	6
104 Salmon Rode,	104	0	0			
77 Draft Nets,	231	0	0			
1 Drift Net,	1	10	0			
Total Licence Duties,	—	—	—	536	10	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	10	3	2
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	2	14	3
Total,	—	—	—	2553	8	10

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	257	4	0			
Salaries,	33	4	3			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	13	4	6			
Printing and Stationery,	8	13	4			
Postage,	1	13	3			
Prosecutions,	13	16	8			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	8	0	4			
Total,	—	—	—	336	18	4
Balance,	—	—	—	519	12	6
				2583	8	10

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

Appendix
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—
Abstracts of
Accounts

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	786	5	6
215 Salmon Rods,	215	0	0			
3 Cross Lines,	0	0	0			
228 Snap Nets,	554	0	0			
54 Draft Nets,	182	0	0			
73 Drift Nets,	225	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
4 Stake Nets,	120	0	0			
1 Head Weir,	6	0	0			
3 Houses or Cribb,	30	0	0			
25 Gape or Eyes for Eels,	28	0	0			
Total for Licence Duties,	—	—	—	1,156	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	124	11	6
Produce of Sales of Salmon seized in Drum Nets,	—	—	—	2	1	2
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	53	17	6
Bank Interest,	—	—	—	9	2	11
Total,	—	—	—	£2,131	18	7

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	200	2	3			
Salaries,	125	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	173	15	4			
Printing and Stationery,	18	7	5			
Postage,	8	6	0			
Prosecutions,	85	13	3			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	67	16	0			
Miscellaneous Penalties to Prosecutors,	78	2	0			
Interest on Overdraft in Bank, 1891,	6	0	1			
Total,	—	—	—	1,455	8	4
Balance,	—	—	—	876	10	3
				£2,131	18	7

LYMINGTON DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	385	1	8
283 Salmon Rods,	382	0	0			
7 Cross Lines,	14	0	0			
29 Snap Nets,	43	10	0			
19 Draft Nets,	57	0	0			
72 Drift Nets,	316	0	0			
1 Pole Net,	2	0	0			
2 Stake Nets,	60	0	0			
1 Box or Crib,	10	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	684	10	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	22	4	1
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	58	16	0
Total,	—	—	—	£1,160	11	9

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	472	4	0			
Salaries,	150	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	154	5	3			
Printing and Stationery,	18	11	10			
Postage,	6	10	4			
Prosecutions,	70	9	0			
Miscellaneous Penalties to Prosecutors,	20	8	4			
Total,	—	—	—	843	8	9
Balance,	—	—	—	317	3	0
				£1,160	11	9

CORK DISTRICT.

FORMER
No. 12.
—
Accounts of
Accounts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	65	8	1
171 Single Salmon Rods,	171	0	0			
55 Draft Nets,	165	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
1 Stake Net,	50	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	£376	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	16	16	5
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	23	16	0
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	13	15	6
Sales of forfeited Engines,	—	—	—	9	6	6
Balance due to Bank,	—	—	—	165	2	2
Total,	—	—	—	£650	5	10

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance due Bank in 1892,	165	19	8			
Water Bailiffs,	378	1	0			
Salaries,	70	0	5			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	63	1	3			
Molty of Penalties to Prosecutors,	41	12	2			
Printing and Stationery,	7	1	9			
Postage,	3	14	10			
Prosecutions,	2	13	0			
Total,	—	—	—	632	4	1
Balance,	—	—	—	15	1	9
				£650	5	10

CORK DISTRICT (Bandon Division).

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	75	0	7
22 Salmon Rods,	82	0	0			
26 Draft Nets,	76	0	0			
Total for Licence Duty,	—	—	—	£150	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	32	10	8
Sale of forfeited Engines,	—	—	—	0	3	9
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	15	15	0
Total,	—	—	—	£284	10	7

The Expenditure was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	113	15	0			
Salaries,	16	18	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	8	17	1			
Printing,	1	5	0			
Prosecutions,	20	19	6			
Molty of Penalties to Prosecutors,	6	9	4			
Commission on sale of Licences,	6	0	0			
Total,	—	—	—	176	3	11
Balance,	—	—	—	106	6	6
				£284	10	7

SCARBOROUGH DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	65	0	5
9 Salmon Rods,	9	0	0			
21 Draft Nets,	63	0	0			
Total Licence Duties,	—	—	—	72	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£137	0	5

APPENDIX
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The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	42	18	6			
Salaries,	10	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	3	12	0			
Misfit of Penalties to Prosecutors,	3	0	0			
Printing and Stationery,	5	8	6			
Prosecutions,	2	3	2			
Postage,	0	13	3			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	4	3	0			
Total,	—	—	—	78	1	5
Balance,	—	—	—	58	19	0
				£137	0	5

BANTREY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	31	4	4
3 Salmon Bods,	5	0	0			
9 Draft Nets,	27	0	0			
1 Trawl Net,	1	10	0			
Total Licence Duties,	—	—	—	31	10	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	11	0	8
Interest,	—	—	—	0	7	0
Total,	—	—	—	£74	2	0

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	20	0	0			
Salaries,	9	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	5	0			
Commission on Licences,	1	11	6			
Prosecutions,	4	15	0			
Printing and Stationery,	0	7	8			
Postage,	0	5	6			
Total,	—	—	—	43	18	8
Balance,	—	—	—	30	3	4
				£74	2	0

KERMARE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	47	1	5
37 Salmon Bods,	37	0	0			
8 Draft Nets,	12	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
5 Sweepers,	13	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	74	0	0
Fines received, and Costs,	—	—	—	12	15	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	9	10	0
Total,	—	—	—	£145	6	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	62	8	11			
Salaries,	19	5	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	10	10	7			
Printing and Stationery,	1	2	7			
Postage,	0	13	7			
Prosecutions,	3	12	11			
Misfit of Penalties to Prosecutors,	3	13	4			
Total,	—	—	—	101	6	11
Balance,	—	—	—	41	19	4
				£143	6	3

KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Abstract
No. 17.
—
Abstract of
Accounts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	523	5	3
161 Salmon Rod Licences,	181	0	0			
3 Cross Lines "	8	0	0			
104 Drift Nets "	312	0	0			
2 Boxes "	20	0	0			
Total Licences,	—	—	—	499	0	0
Amount of Fines received,	—	—	—	30	14	5
Rates on Poor Law Valuation of Several Fisheries,	—	—	—	7	2	0
Amount reserved for cheques outstanding unpaid,	—	—	—	18	4	0
Total,	—	—	—	£1,566	5	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs,	391	9	7			
Complimentary Rod Licences to Bailiffs,	18	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, &c.,	6	8	0			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	15	15	3			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	25	8	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, including £30 paid to Mr. S. M. Hume for over charge on per centage on Mr. Herbert's fishery at Markross for several years past,	49	8	6			
Salaries,	104	0	0			
Sundry Debtors (S. M. Hume, Esq., for 3 Net Licences, £9; J. S. Butler, Esq., for error in his account, £10),	19	0	0			
Total,	—	—	—	827	7	4
Balance,	—	—	—	438	18	4
				£1,065	5	8

LIMERICK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	1,906	18	2½
541 Salmon rods,	341	0	0			
19 Cross lines,	23	15	0			
27 Snap nets,	40	10	0			
84 Drift nets,	252	0	0			
93 Drift nets,	279	0	0			
13 Pole nets,	28	0	0			
42 Stake waters,	1,980	0	0			
12 Boxes or cribs,	120	0	0			
225 Gaps for taking ois,	225	0	0			
Total Licence Duty,	—	—	—	3,075	5	0
Sale of peals found in seized net,	—	—	—	0	6	3
Fines received,	—	—	—	137	2	4
Rates on Poor Law valuation,	—	—	—	86	8	0
Interest on bank account,	—	—	—	18	16	0
Total,	—	—	—	£4,708	8	9½

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	1,761	2	5			
Salaries,	361	8	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	375	9	1½			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	147	18	10			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	88	6	5			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	37	18	6			
Commission on Sale of Licences,	135	9	0			
Total,	—	—	—	3,896	11	3½
Balance,	—	—	—	1,807	17	6
				£4,703	8	9½

APPENDIX
No. 12.
Abstracts of
Accounts.

GALWAY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—	—	—	591	9	2
33 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	33	0	0			
11 Cross Line, . . .	22	0	0			
11 Draft Net, . . .	33	0	0			
5 Boxes or Cribbs, . . .	50	0	0			
3 Gaps or Eyes, . . .	2	0	0			
20 Coghills, . . .	20	0	0			
Total for Licences, . . .	—	—	—	199	0	0
Amount of Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	9	0	2
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—	—	—	12	0	0
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£432	9	4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs, . . .	143	5	0			
Salaries, . . .	54	15	6			
Molest of Pecuniary to Prosecutors, . . .	1	10	8			
Miscellaneous Expenses, . . .	5	0	0			
Prosecutions, . . .	35	10	0			
Postage, . . .	0	15	8			
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£301	3	8
Balance, . . .	—	—	—	181	5	8
				£482	9	4

CONEMARA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from last year, . . .	—	—	—	69	11	3
113 Salmon Rods, . . .	113	0	0			
Total for Licence Duties, . . .	—	—	—	113	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—	—	—	30	0	0
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£212	11	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount paid to Water Bailiffs, . . .	100	5	9			
Salaries, . . .	30	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	7	10	0			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage, . . .	2	7	0			
Prosecutions, . . .	10	3	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . .	5	13	0			
Total, . . .	—	—	—	165	16	9
Balance, . . .	—	—	—	56	12	4
				£312	11	8

BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—	—	—	168	11	0
46 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	45	0	0			
23 Draft Net, . . .	51	0	0			
Total for Licences, . . .	—	—	—	196	0	0
Fines Received, . . .	—	—	—	0	18	8
Rates on Poor Law Valuation, . . .	—	—	—	3	10	0
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£298	19	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . .	121	0	0			
Salaries, . . .	22	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	1	6	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	0	6	8			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage, . . .	1	9	4			
Total, . . .	—	—	—	146	3	0
Balance, . . .	—	—	—	152	17	8
				£298	19	8

DUBLIN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	228	3	11
29 Salmon Rod Licences,	22	0	0			
10 Draft Net do.,	59	0	0			
14 Bag Net do.,	149	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—	—	—	289	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	7	10	0
Fines,	—	—	—	0	15	4
Total,	—	—	—	£495	7	3

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	234	10	0			
Salaries,	45	5	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	3	0	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	1	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	2	5	6			
Total,	—	—	—	289	1	0
Balance,	—	—	—	206	6	3
				£495	7	3

BALINAH DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	407	14	3
74 Salmon Rod Licences,	74	0	0			
30 Draft Net do.,	90	0	0			
25 Drift Net do.,	78	0	0			
5 Bag Net do.,	50	0	0			
7 Box do.,	70	0	0			
23 Gaps for taking Eels Licences,	23	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—	—	—	385	0	0
Fines, &c., received,	—	—	—	27	18	8
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	30	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£460	7	10

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	476	0	0			
Salaries,	40	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	6	0	0			
Printing, &c.,	2	11	10			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	0	15	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	25	6	3			
Total,	—	—	—	579	13	1
Balance,	—	—	—	389	14	9
				£969	7	10

SLIGO DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	354	17	7
24 Salmon Rod Licences,	24	0	0			
10 Draft Net do.,	57	0	0			
2 Bag Net do.,	20	0	0			
5 Gaps or Eyes do.,	8	0	0			
Total Licences,	—	—	—	109	0	0
Fines,	—	—	—	1	16	0
Rates on Valuation of Fisheries,	—	—	—	43	0	0
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	125	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£571	13	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	270	8	0			
Salaries,	24	15	6			
Moiety of Penalties to Prosecutors,	1	16	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	0	16	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	8	0	0			
Total,	—	—	—	305	10	6
Balance,	—	—	—	265	3	1
				£571	13	7

Appendix
No. 12,
Abstracts of
Accounts.

BALLETSHANNON DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from the previous year,	—	—	—	512	8	3
106 Salmon Rod Licences,	106	0	0			
7 Cross Lines	14	0	0			
50 Draft Net	150	0	0			
4 Drift Net	12	0	0			
3 Pole Net	6	0	0			
1 Stake Net	30	0	0			
5 Boxes, Cribbs	50	0	0			
37 Gaps, Eyes, &c.	37	0	0			
Total Licences,	—	—	—	497	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	33	17	10
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	1	3	0
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	237	9	6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—	—	—	1	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£1,192	18	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	579	15	4			
Salaries,	50	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	7	10	0			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	7	16	3			
Prosecutions,	1	17	7			
Total,	—	—	—	656	19	2
Balance,	—	—	—	535	19	5
				£1,192	18	7

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	88	12	10
136 Salmon Rod Licences,	136	0	0			
31 Draft Net	43	0	0			
27 Drift Net	61	0	0			
3 Bag Net	30	0	0			
3 Boxes, Cribbs	30	0	0			
7 Gaps or Eyes	3	10	0			
31 Loop Net	10	10	0			
Total Licences,	—	—	—	354	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	19	10	0
Sale of forfeited Engines,	—	—	—	2	10	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	5	0	0
Interest on Bank Account,	—	—	—	1	13	9
Total,	—	—	—	£469	6	7

The Expenditure was as follows:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	216	10	0			
Salaries,	54	3	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	79	4	1			
Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	9	11	4			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	48	4	11			
Miscellaneous Expenses to Prosecutors,	5	5	8			
Total,	—	—	—	422	17	4
Balance,	—	—	—	45	9	3
				£469	6	7

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	270	1	5
116 Salmon Rod Licences,	116	0	0			
22 Draft Net	96	0	0			
71 Drift Net	213	0	0			
3 Pole Net	6	0	0			
4 Bag Net	40	0	0			
3 Stake Net	90	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—	—	—	561	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	21	7	11
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	95	0	0
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	535	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£1,482	9	2

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Baffs,	1,164	0	6			
Salaries,	105	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	0	10	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	40	17	10			
Total,	—	—	—	1,310	8	4
Balance,	—	—	—	173	0	10
				£1,483	8	2

Appendix
No. 17,
Abstracts of
Accounts.

COLERAINE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	170	2	10
117 Salmon Rod Licences,	117	0	0			
151 Drift Net "	393	0	0			
10 Drift Net "	30	0	0			
88 Trawl Net,	83	0	0			
1 Bag Net,	10	0	0			
3 Boats or Crabs,	50	0	0			
84 Coghills,	163	0	0			
Total Licences,	—	—	—	850	0	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	95	10	3
Hire of Boat House,	—	—	—	3	0	0
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	181	0	0
Subscriptions,	—	—	—	3	3	0
Balance due Bank,	—	—	—	31	3	4
Total,	—	—	—	£1,332	13	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Baffs,	741	16	1			
Salaries,	253	8	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	47	14	3½			
Printing and Postage, &c.,	10	7	4½			
Commission on sale of Licences,	52	17	5			
Interest paid to Bank,	1	7	3			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	136	2	6			
New Boat, Repairs of Boat, use of Steam Launch, &c.,	49	5	11			
Total,	—	—	—	1,332	13	7
				£1,332	13	7

BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	10	0	0
37 Salmon Rod Licences,	37	0	0			
14 Drift Net "	42	0	0			
5 Drift Net "	15	0	0			
14 Bag Net "	140	0	0			
1 Coghill "	0	10	0			
Total Licences,	—	—	—	234	10	0
Fines received,	—	—	—	10	13	11
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—	—	—	30	0	0
Total,	—	—	—	£375	5	11

Appendix
No. 17.
Abstract of
Accounts.

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	219	5	7			
Salaries,	11	19	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	9	18	6			
Printing and Postage,	1	10	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	20	7	4			
Total,	—			263	3	11
Balance,	—			12	0	0
				£275	3	11

DUNDALK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			230	15	5
70 Salmon Rod Licences,	70	0	0			
30 Draft Net "	99	0	0			
2 Bag Net "	20	0	0			
1 Head Weir "	5	0	0			
11 Gaps or Eyes for Fish Licences,	11	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—			£197	0	0
Fines received,	—			16	14	0
Sale of forfeited Engines,	—			0	9	6
Rates on Poor Law Valuation,	—			8	10	0
Total,	—			£403	10	6

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	107	10	0			
Salaries,	61	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	33	5	0			
Postage,	2	19	7			
Expenses of Prosecution,	15	4	0			
Printing and Stationery,	10	0	0			
Total,	—			228	3	7
Balance,	—			223	7	1
				£453	10	8

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			337	18	5
97 Salmon Rod Licences,	97	0	0			
4 Cross Line "	8	0	0			
3 Bag Net "	4	10	0			
125 Draft Net "	375	0	0			
5 Box or Crib "	20	0	0			
26 Gaps or Eyes for Fish "	26	0	0			
Total for Licences,	—			£860	10	0
Fines received,	—			1	12	8
Sale of Forfeited Engines,	—			0	1	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			0	4	0
Total,	—			£861	12	8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs,	453	12	0			
Salaries,	39	10	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous,	55	13	1			
Printing, Postage, and Stationery,	15	16	6			
Expenses of Prosecutions,	16	10	0			
Total,	—			603	0	7
Balance,	—			317	5	6
				£920	5	1

APPENDIX No. 18.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Names of By-Law.
	SALMON AND TROUT.		Wexford District—continued.
River Liffey, (15th Jan., 1868.)	Prohibiting the smelting, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net greater length than 200 yards, or then part of the River Liffey which is situated between the War towers on the Island Bridge Wall and a line drawn due North from Pollack Light-house.	Peter River, (25th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from head to head (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each mesh. Mesh, such measurements being taken in the spot, when the Net is set), in the tidal portion of the Peter River, situated below House Bridge in the County of Wicklow.
Between Duleigh Island and Wicklow Head, (15th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from head to head for capture of Salmon or Trout between Duleigh Island and Wicklow Head.	Owenscove River, (15th Feb., 1875.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from head to head for capture of salmon or trout.
Road Meadow Water and Swords River, (25th Aug., 1874.)	Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, on or near the banks of the Road Meadow Water and Swords or Swords River, any Spear, Litter, Burchell, or Staff (except a Staff for the purpose of being used solely as a stick for angling for Salmon legally with Rod and Line).	Isle River, (25th Oct., 1874.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch and a quarter from head to head for the capture of salmon or trout.
Whole District, (25th Aug., 1875.)	Prohibiting to beat the water, or to throw stones or other missiles down, for the purpose of driving Fish close to, or to the banks of any River within the District.		Waterford District.
	Wexford District.	Bomborough River, (25th June, 1875.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from head to head (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each mesh. Mesh, such measurements being taken in the spot, when the Net is set), within the Warren in, and River running through the Demesne of Bomborough, in the County of Wexford. Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three quarters from head to head, shall be used in the said River during the Month of April, May, and June.
River Slaney, (25th March, 1874.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferryway Bridge and the Town of Enniscorthy.	Corcock River, (7th July 1875.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from head to head (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each mesh. Mesh, such measurements being taken in the spot when the Net is set).
River Slaney, (15th Aug., 1875.)	Prohibiting the practice of keeping Nets as board boats between Enniscorthy and Dublin, during the Annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout, in that part of the River Slaney situated between Ferryway Bridge and Enniscorthy, and in the district permitting during the Open Season, to use Nets with meshes of one inch and a quarter from head to head (or five inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the spot when the Net is set), for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the River Slaney, in the County of Wexford.	River Seir, (17th Aug., 1875.)	Prohibiting use of all Slings (two single blades and Lines) for the capture of Fish between the Bridge at their Island and a line drawn due north across the River, and intersecting said Island in Channel.
River Slaney, (15th Aug., 1875.)	Repealing By-Law dated 4th March, 1875, which prohibited the use of nets with meshes of less than one inch and a quarter from head to head, during the open season, in that part of the River Slaney between Ferryway Bridge and Enniscorthy, and in the district permitting during the Open Season, to use Nets with meshes of one inch and a quarter from head to head (or five inches to be measured all round each mesh, such measurements being taken in the spot when the Net is set), for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Tidal Waters of the River Slaney, in the County of Wexford.	River Seir, Varney, and Barrow, combined, (15th July, 1874.)	Repealing By-Law dated 15th July, 1871, and, in lieu thereof, prohibiting for capture of Salmon or Trout any Net (or Nets) or the tidal portion of the River Seir, Varney, and Barrow combined, where a line drawn due West across said River from Kilnashelagh Point, County Wexford, to Bannaghmore Point, in the County of Wicklow, and by a line drawn due South from said Bannaghmore Point, in the County of Wicklow, to a point on the opposite shore in the County of Wexford.
River Slaney and Tributaries, from Enniscorthy Bridge to Rossmore, (15th Dec., 1875.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or throw stones or other missiles in that portion of the River Slaney and its tributaries, extending from Enniscorthy Bridge to the source of the River Slaney and its tributaries, for the purpose of driving fish close to, or to the banks of the said River and said tributaries.	Whole District, (25th Feb., 1875.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon and Trout fishing in the Waterford District shall have marked on each bow with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth a number corresponding with the number on the License issued for the Net used with said boat. 2nd. The said number shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be effaced, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
Derry Water and Derry River, (25th Oct., 1875.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish, having Meshes of one inch from head to head (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches, to be measured all round each mesh. Mesh, such measurements being taken in the spot when the Net is set), in the river and streams following, that is to say, in the Derry Water, from its source near Killybegs to Antaresburgh Bridge, with the stream flowing to its source from Killybegs through Ballybeg, and the Troughs of the River; and in the Greenwald, Shillogh, and Derry River, from the banks of the County Carlow, forming part Troughs by Shillogh to the banks of the County Waterford, with the small stream flowing into the tidal portion of the said river, all said rivers and streams being in the County Wicklow, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.	Whole District, (25th Feb., 1875.)	Prohibiting to beat the water or to throw stones or other missiles down for the purpose of driving Fish close to, or to the banks of any River within the Waterford District.
		Fish Waters, (15th Feb., 1875.)	Prohibiting to beat any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Can, Covey, or other Vessel in the Tidal Waters of the Waterford District, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, a.m. on Monday, and Four of the Clock on Monday morning.

APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX
No. 18.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof	Nature of By-Law.
Waterford District—continued.			
Upper or Fresh Water. (25th Feb., 1882.)	Prohibiting to have on possession for the purpose of catching fish, with the intent to take fish, between Bonmahon and Skerret, at any season of the year, an otter or the Denks of the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River up to or near Mill Dam or Weir, within the Waterford District, say Spree, Liffey, Donaghadee, or Gull (except a Gull for the purpose of being used solely as an auxiliary in catching the Salmon legally with rod and line).	River Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (23rd Oct., 1881.) —continued.	called Greenham Brook in the Township of Drumadowny Upper, in the County of Wick, to a point on the opposite bank near Longmeath, in the Township of Hoot Island, in the County of Wick.
River Barrow, Barrow, and Donaghadee. (25th Jan., 1880.)	Prohibiting, fully To use for the capture of any kind of fish in the River Barrow, between Aghy Bridge and the Weir at Donaghadee, in the County of Kildare and Carlow, or in the River Barrow or in the Tributaries, in the County of Carlow, any trap line for the purpose of fish of any kind. Solely To catch, or attempt to catch, fish in that part of the River Barrow situated, or in the said River Barrow. Solely To catch, or attempt to catch, fish in the River Barrow, in the County of Tipperary.	River Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (23rd Nov., 1882.)	Prohibiting to use any Drift or Stream Net, of greater length than 120 yards, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Barrow and Nore situated, situated between an imaginary line drawn at right angles across said River at the mouth of the stream forming the boundary of the County of Kildare and Tipperary to the opposite bank.
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters). (23rd Nov., 1882.)	Prohibiting the use of any drift or stream net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir situated between a line drawn across said River at the mouth of the stream forming the boundary of the County of Kildare and Tipperary to the opposite bank.	Between Haleside Head and Ballymacorney, River Blackwater, &c. (23rd Nov., 1882.)	Admission District. Repelling Drift Net Fishing, and in the same manner providing as follows:— First.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon and Trout in the Rivers or Estuaries flowing into the sea between Haleside Head and Ballymacorney, or in the sea between those points. Second.—No two or more Drift Nets when fishing shall be stretched together in any way. Third.—Drift Nets shall not be used as a line between from such other nets. Fifty yards shall portion of the River Blackwater situated within one mile of the mouth of the River as at present defined, such Drift Net shall and desiring to be kept at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the one preceding it on the line and already drifting.
River Suir (part of Tidal Waters). (23rd Nov., 1882.)	Prohibiting the use of any drift net for the capture of Salmon or Trout of greater length than 120 fathoms extending as taken by one hook, or more up, in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir, Nore, and Donaghadee, situated between a line drawn across the stream near Kilmahon Point, County Wick, to Donaghadee Point, County Kildare, and then and Donaghadee Point drawn due South to a point on the opposite shore in the County Waterford, and the River of Passage.	Between Haleside Head and Ballymacorney, River Blackwater, &c. (23rd Nov., 1882.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in or on board any Boat, Cut, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Tidal waters of said District, which comprises the whole of the Sea along the Coast between Haleside Head and Ballymacorney, or in the Harbour, in the County of Cork, with the whole of the Tideway along said Coast and River, and the whole of the Tidal portion of the several Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into said Coast between said points, at any time between the hours of Eight of the Clock, a.m. on Saturday, and Five of the Clock on Monday morning.
Tidal Waters of Suir, Nore, and Barrow comprised (part of). (23rd Oct., 1882.)	Prohibiting the use of any drift net for the capture of Salmon or Trout of greater length than 120 fathoms extending as taken by one hook, or more up, in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Suir, Nore, and Donaghadee, situated between a line drawn across the stream near Kilmahon Point, County Wick, to Donaghadee Point, County Kildare, and then and Donaghadee Point drawn due South to a point on the opposite shore in the County Waterford, and the River of Passage.	River Blackwater. (23rd Nov., 1882.)	Prohibiting to use for the capture of Salmon or Trout, any Drift Net in the Tidal portion of the River Blackwater, or in the Tributaries, there or to the Northward of a line drawn across said River from the Townland boundary between the Townlands of Drumadowny and Newry East to the Weir, in the Township of Drumadowny between the Townlands of Drumadowny and Ballymacorney, in the County of Wick.
Fresh Waters of the entire District. (23rd Nov., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout, over landings, Huts, and as an auxiliary in catching with rod and line, in or on Board any Boat, Cut, Curragh, or other Vessel in the Upper or Fresh Water portions of any River in said District, between the hours of eight of the clock in the evening and six of the clock in the following morning, and between the hours of nine of the clock on Friday evening, and six of the clock on Monday morning following.	White District. (23rd Dec., 1882.)	Int. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout Fishing in the Liffey Barrow shall have marked in such law with distinct figures of not less than six inches in length and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the License issued for the Net used with said boat. Int. The said numbers shall be painted in white or silver on a black ground. Int. The numbers or place or boat shall not be altered, covered, or concealed in any manner whatsoever.
River Barrow. (23rd Oct., 1882.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Barrow situated between the River at St. John's Mill and an imaginary line drawn across said River at right angles from the Northern boundary of the Township of Donaghadee in the County of Kildare, to a point on the opposite bank in the Township of Donaghadee in the County of Carlow, and also below or between of an imaginary line drawn across said River at right angles from a point	White District. (23rd Dec., 1882.)	Prohibiting the possession, between Barrow and Donaghadee, in any season of the year, or on the bank of the River or Fresh Water portions of any River, or on or near Mill Dam or Weir, within the District, say Spree, Liffey, Donaghadee, or Gull except a Gull for the purpose of being used solely as an auxiliary in catching for Salmon legally with rod and line.
River Barrow and Nore (part of Tidal waters). (23rd Oct., 1882.)	Prohibiting to use any Drift or Stream Net, of greater length than 120 fathoms extending as taken by one hook, or more up, in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Barrow and Nore situated between a line drawn across the stream near Kilmahon Point, County Wick, to Donaghadee Point, County Kildare, and then and Donaghadee Point drawn due South to a point on the opposite shore in the County Waterford, and the River of Passage.	White District. (23rd Dec., 1882.)	Prohibiting the possession, between Barrow and Donaghadee, in any season of the year, or on the bank of the River or Fresh Water portions of any River, or on or near Mill Dam or Weir, within the District, say Spree, Liffey, Donaghadee, or Gull except a Gull for the purpose of being used solely as an auxiliary in catching for Salmon legally with rod and line.

APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Appendix.
No. 18.
contd.
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
	Sligo District—continued.		Cork District—continued.
River Blackwater. (24th January, 1885.)	Prohibiting taking for Salmon or Trout, by any means whatsoever, above the point of the Mill race at Glenties, as said River Blackwater, in the County of Donegal, or from any place within a space of thirty yards below said Mill race.	River Lee & River manning into Cork Harbour. (15th Jan., 1885.)	Prohibiting having any Drift Net or any Net having Method of greater dimensions than two and a-half inches from Knot to Knot, or ten inches to be measured all round such such Net, in or on land any Boat, Cut, Crough or other Vessel in any part of the Tidal Waters within or to North of a line drawn in the direction of Templemore Church, from the Light-house at Butler's Point to the East, to the Marshland on the West.
River (Blackwater and Trillick). (20th June, 1884.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any portion of the River Blackwater or its tributaries, of greater length than 120 yards.	River Lee. (24th Sept., 1877.)	Prohibiting having Nets for capture of Salmon or Trout as below any Bank, Cut, or Crough in that part of River Lee of a less depth than six inches from the Western end of Myrtle Hill-terrace to the north, near a place known as the Bank Fields in the opposite shore, or in the Great part of the river flowing into River Lee, between a clock on Saturday morning and 4 o'clock on Sunday morning; or in that part of said River between the line mentioned above and the point of the Cannon River in the City of Cork, between 4 o'clock on Saturday morning and half-past 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, or in the North Channel of said River between Harrington Bridge and Wellington Bridge, or in the South Channel between the city at Quay Bridge opposite Keay's Hall, leading to Cross's Quay and St. Fin Barry's Quay, and the Bridge where the Western Road crosses South Channel, between 4 o'clock on Saturday morning and 4 o'clock on Sunday morning.
Tidal Waters. (11th May, 1881.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Cork District with a Speen, Lyzer, Gaff, Stanchion, Under-draw, or Gaff except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary in angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof.	Argoan River. (7th Feb., 1880.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Argoan River, in the County of Cork, situated between the mouth of the Downmore and Black Rivers with the said Argoan River and the Bridge of Timolin, all in the County of the River District of East Cork, and County of Cork.
Tidal Waters. (1st June, 1881.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Cork District with any kind of Fish-hook, except in part or in whole with any master or being, or equipment.	Argoan River. (10th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Argoan River inside a line from Lead Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore.
Tidal Waters. (17th January, 1885.)	1st. Each and every boat used in Salmon or Trout fishing on the Sea Coast, Sea, and Tidal Waters, or in or from the Tidal Waters of any River, shall have a net or nets in the Net, which shall not be in the Cork District, situated between Ballinacorney and the East, and the City of Cork, shall have marked on each net with distinct figures of not less than one inch in length, and one inch in breadth, a number corresponding with the number on the License issued for the Net and with said boat. 2nd. The said numbers shall be placed in white all over on a black ground. 3rd. The numbers so placed on boats shall not be altered, removed or concealed in any manner whatsoever.	Donagh River. (14th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in Tidal Waters of the Donagh River inside a line from Lead Point in an easterly direction to the opposite shore.
River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (7th January, 1885.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon the use of Drift Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Drift Net, in or on a boat, or on land or in the Tidal Waters, within the following limits, viz.—in that part of the River Lee, distant between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Castle, on the north, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Duckett's, on the South.	Donagh River. (14th Feb., 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets during the annual Close Season for Salmon and Trout in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Donagh situated between the Bridge of Inchiquin and a line drawn across and over at right angles from Black Castle, in the Townland of Blackhouse, on the west, to a point on the opposite shore, in the Townland of Follypaul, on the east.
River Lee. (24th April, 1875.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets, except Landing-Nets as auxiliary to nets used in part of South Channel between George IV. Bridge and Free's Wall.	Donagh River. (10th May, 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of any Speen, Lyzer, Under-draw, or Gaff except when the latter instrument is used solely as auxiliary in angling with Rod and Line in that part of the Tidal Waters of the River Donagh situated between the Bridge of Inchiquin and a straight line drawn across said River from the Bridge of Follypaul on the east to Clifton on the west.
River Lee. (21st March, 1876.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Fish of any kind in that part of the River Lee situated between the Cork Waterworks near said St. Vincent's Bridge in the North Channel, and the Western extremity of the Townland of Duckett's, on the South, and in the offshoots and inlets from such channels with a Speen, Lyzer, Gaff, Stanchion, Under-draw or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary in angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the owner or occupier thereof.	Donagh River. (10th Feb., 1880.)	Prohibiting the use of any Speen, Lyzer, Under-draw, or Gaff except when the latter instrument is used solely as auxiliary in angling with Rod and Line.
River Lee & River manning into Cork Harbour. (14th Feb., 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water inside or to north of a line from Light-house at Butler's Point to the Marshland on the West.	Donagh River. (10th Feb., 1880.)	Resolving the By-Law of the 10th day of July, 1876, and prohibiting to use any Net (except Landing-Nets as auxiliary in angling with Rod and Line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Donagh, or in the Townland of Duckett's, on the west, to a point on the opposite shore, in the Townland of Follypaul, on the east.
Donagh River. (24th Sept., 1876.)	Prohibiting to use any Net for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water, inside or to North of a line from Light-house at Butler's Point to the Marshland on the West having Method of greater dimensions than two and-a-half inches from Knot to Knot, or ten inches to be measured all round such such Net, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet.		

APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.,
Oxford, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Limerick District—continued.		Limerick District—continued.	
River Shannon, (1st March, 1873.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Shannon between Broken Bridge and the Harpist's Well at Killiney, in the County of Clare, between Eight o'clock on Saturday morning and Four o'clock on Monday morning.	Magus River, (15th Sept. 1882.)	Forfeiting By-Law dated the 17th October, 1861, prohibiting Drift Nets between Ferry Doo Bridge and Bridge of Adan; and in the event of prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in that part of the Magus River, between a line drawn across said River at the western boundary of the Township of Ballyvaughan to the West, in an easterly direction, to the opposite shore at the Townland of Clonsilla and the Old Bridge of Adan, all in the County of Limerick.
River Dool, (15th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in that part of River Dool between Broken Bridge and the mouth of River as defined.	Cashin River, (23d July, 1882.)	Forfeiting the use of nets for capture of salmon and trout, with members of one and a quarter inches from head to tail in the River Cashin, in the County of Kerry.
Lough Derg, (19th June, 1877.)	Forfeiting the use of Nets not exceeding 12 yards in length, with Station of one inch from head to tail for the capture of Fish other than Salmon or Trout in Lough Derg.	Watermouth and Coron Lough, (4th Jan., 1880.)	Prohibiting, July.—To open for the capture of fish of any kind, in any of the Loughs situated in the Counties of Watermouth and Coron, those contained in and known as "Tran Lough," bounded with the by or young of fish. Provided always that nothing in the By-law shall be construed to prohibit the use of lines and in trolling with single Rods.
Doon, (29th June, 1877.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as auxiliary to angling with rod and line) for the capture of Fish other than Salmon or Trout, in that part of the River in Lough Derg.	River Fesh, (2nd August, 1880.)	Prohibiting to land the water in the River Fesh in the County Kerry, or to show stones or other obstructions thereon.
River Shannon, (21st Nov., 1873.)	Repealing the By-Law dated 21st November, 1862, which prohibited the use of similar nets, as heretofore mentioned, between 20th July and 1st November; and in lieu thereof prohibiting between the 1st day of August, or such other day as at any time may be the first day of the Glass Season in which an Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any person or by any means whatsoever (with single rod and line only), and the 1st day of November in each year, the use of Drift Nets or any other Nets or Nets used as a Drift Net, having a foot rope and leads or weights attached thereto, in that part of the River Shannon between the Fishing Weir known as the Lee Weir and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Gunguis Island.	River Shannon, between Athlone and Poumston, (1st July, 1881.)	Prohibiting the use of any net of greater length than Forty yards in that portion of the River Shannon situated between Athlone and Poumston.
River Shannon, (2nd Sept., 1868.)	Prohibiting the extension of any net, rope, wire, or any kind of instrument, attached to any door of any mill, boat, tub, or head weir or sluice set in River Shannon further inland or downstream than the point where, upstream, or upon to which said door, rope, or net, or any other contrivance by means of which said door may be opened or shut from the shore or bank of said river.	River Shannon, Magus, and Angloish Bay, (1st Nov., 1882.)	First.—No Drift Net of greater length than 120 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across the River below Athlone, from Angloish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildyart, in the County of Clare.
Lough Ree, River Shannon, (21st August, 1855.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the mesh, whenever the Net is used.	Shannon.—No Drift Net of greater length than 200 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon or in Clonsilla Bay.	Second.—No Drift Net of greater length than 120 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any other Tidal Waters of the River Shannon or in Clonsilla Bay.
River Fergus, (20th June, 1863.)	Prohibiting the Fiddling for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Walls of each, on the River Fergus.	Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be used together in any part of the River Shannon, or in Clonsilla Bay.	Fourth.—No Drift Net of greater length than 120 yards shall be used in the River Shannon, or in Clonsilla Bay.
River Fergus, (15th Dec., 1873.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Clare.	Fifth.—No Drift Net shall be used in the River Shannon or in Clonsilla Bay.	Sixth.—No Drift Net shall be used in the River Shannon or in Clonsilla Bay.
Magus River, (1st March, 1871.)	Prohibiting the use of all Nets, except Landing Nets as auxiliary to rod and line in River Magus, above Railway-bridge below Adan.	Seventh.—No Drift Net of greater length than 120 yards shall be used, or on board of any boat, net, covey, or other vessel in the River Shannon between Limerick and a line drawn across said River below Athlone, from Angloish Point, in the County of Limerick, to Kildyart, in the County of Clare.	
River Maigue, (25th June, 1863.)	Prohibiting to fish for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Fifty Yards below the Mill Weir at Ballyvaughan, on the River Maigue.	Galway District.	
		Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c., (15th July, 1868.)	Prohibiting the use of the instrument, commonly called Birlingh or Birling, or any other web instrument, in River Corrib, Lough Corrib or Birlingh or Birling.
		Whole District, (2nd March, 1861.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish hook, secured in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or otherwise.
		Clare and Clonsilla-Galway River, Co. Galway, (2nd Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the River Clare as the Clare and the Clonsilla-Galway or Birlingh River, in the County of Galway, where the junction of the said River with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.

APPENDIX No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,
No. 18
Abstract
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Laws, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Laws.	Place affected by By-Laws, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Laws.
	Galway District.—continued.		Sligo District.
Elmleigh River, Tully portion, (21st Jan., 1876.)	First.—Two Nets not to be in the water at same time within Forty Yards of each other, whether as snare or opposed stows. Second.—Until the Net has been taken, a second or other Net not to be shot on either side of River within Forty Yards of each first Net. Third.—A Net not to remain in the water more than one hour, that is, that the hauling shall not be allowed to occupy more than one hour, but hauling is not to be reckoned as delayed to double time in injury of a person working in one another Net. Fourth.—All Nets to be shot against the current of the tide.	Sligo River, (1st March, 1876.)	Prohibiting the stretching or attempting to stretch Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-bank across in part or in whole, as unwarmed.
	Greenacres District.	Lough Doon, (24th March, 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot, for capture of Fish.
Whole District, (2nd March, 1863.)	Prohibiting the stretching or attempting to stretch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-bank, around in part or in whole with any snare or sling, as unwarmed.	Upper or Fresh Water portion of District, (24th Oct., 1876.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for purpose of taking fish, or with intent to take fish, at any season of the year, or at any time the banks of rivers and rivers in fresh water portions of rivers, or in ground mill-dam or water in the Ballinacorney District, any spurs, lynes, stretchers, or gill (except a gill to be used solely as auxiliary to angling for salmon legally with rod and line).
	Kanger District.	Free River, (13th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in tideway of River Free.
Greenacres River, Co. Mayo, (26th May, 1865.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Greenacres River in the County of Mayo, where the opening of Salmon or Trout may take place.	Free River, (1st June, 1872.)	Prohibiting the capture of Fish of any description with the instrument commonly called and known by the name of the Spooknet, or any other instrument of the like nature or design during the months of January, February, and March in each year, in that part of the River Free situated between the Falls of Belah and a line drawn due north across the River from the point of Castleford mill dam, to the eastern point of the Muckish, or White Island, to the opposite Bank, all in the County of Fermanagh.
Greenacres or Ballinacorney, Greenacres and Muckish Rivers, (7th Feb., 1866.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-half inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or its inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet), within so much of the said River Greenacres or Ballinacorney, Greenacres and Muckish, as lies above the mouth as defined, during so much of the Months of June, July, and August, as to occur or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said River.	Lower Lough Erne, (26th June, 1874.)	Permitting use of nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot for capture of fish by persons having right to use nets in said Lough, between Enniskillen and Bellinagran, between 1st May and first day of close season in each year.
	Ballinacorney District.	Free Water, or Lower River, (26th June, 1873.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), within so much of the River Free Water, or Lower, in the County of Donegal, as lies above the mouth of said river as defined.
Whole District, (21st May, 1875.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one and a-quarter inches from knot to knot (to be measured along the side of the square, or five inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear, when the Net is wet).		Londonderry District.
May River and Tributaries, (13th Feb., 1871.)	Prohibiting angling for Trout in River May and tributaries during April and May in each year—Loughs Coon and Oulien excepted.	Coon or Bannagan River, (26th Nov., 1877.)	Permitting the use of nets for the capture of Salmon or Trout with Meshes of one inch from knot to knot in the Coon or Bannagan River, and within one mile upwards and downwards thereof.
Kilaha Bay, (26th June, 1862.)	First.—Prohibiting to stretch or attempt to stretch Salmon or Trout in Kilaha Bay by means of Drift Nets laid out to the southward of a line drawn from the Ross Point to the County of Sligo to Ross Point in the County of Mayo. Second.—No Drift Nets of greater length than 400 yards shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any part of the Bay of Kilaha outside or to the southward of said line. Third.—No two or more Drift Nets shall be stretched together in any way in the Bay of Kilaha or in the same boat while fishing in said Bay. Fourth.—Whereas a Drift Net shall be used for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Bay of Kilaha it shall be stretched to a boat which shall remain over said Net while fishing and the fishermen engaged in fishing with said Drift Net shall remain on board such boat while said Drift Net shall be in the water, provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to render liable in any penalty any person who shall be prevented by stress or storm of weather from remaining on board such boat while said Drift Net shall be in the water.	Coon or Bannagan River, (26th Nov., 1881.)	Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for the purpose of taking fish, or with intent to take fish at any season of the year or the banks of the Bannagan River and its tributaries, within the said District, any spurs, lynes, stretchers, or gill (except a gill for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to angling for Salmon legally with rod and line).
		River Foyle, (26th Feb., 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets with meshes of one inch from knot to knot in Lough Foyle and tidal parts of River.
		Barrageport Lake and Stream, (27th April, 1871.)	Permitting the use of Nets for the capture of fish, other than Salmon and Trout, with meshes of half an inch from knot to knot.

APPENDIX No. 18—continued

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force at date of this Report, relating to the
SALMON FISHERIES of IRELAND.

Appendix,
No. 18,
Abstract of
By-Laws,
Orders, &c.

[illegible]

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of District.	Total.
1. Duffin.	Shawnee to Wickham.	Between Hawth and Dalkey Island, between 15th August and 1st February; Between Dalkey Island and Wickham Head, between 25th September and 1st April. For remainder of District, between 15th September and 4th March.
2. Wickham.	Wickham to Kils Bay, East of Dunmore Bay.	Between 15th September and 20th April, same as River Slaney, which is between 15th September and 15th April.
3. Waterford.	Kils Bay to Mallick Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
4. Limerick.	Mallick Head to Ballinacorney.	" 31st July and 1st February.
5. Cork.	Ballinacorney Head to Galley Head.	From Ballinacorney to Barry's Head, between 15th August and 1st February; and from Barry's Head to Galley Head same as Slaney and Arglough Rivers, between 15th August and 15th February; for Slaney, between 15th August and 1st March, and for Arglough, between 21st August and 1st March.
6. Galway.	Galley Head to Mizen Head.	Between 25th September and 1st May.
7. Dingle.	Mizen Head to Crow Head.	" 25th September and 1st May.
8. Kilmory.	Crow Head to Lamb Head.	" 15th September and 1st April.
9. Kilmory.	Lamb Head to Dunmore Head, including Blinham.	Between Dunmore Head and Cloghan Point, embracing the Blinham Islands, the sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, same as the River Maun, Lanes, Crough, and Rushy or Dely, and their Lakes and Tributaries, and the common Estuary thereof, between 21st August and 1st May. In River Maun, Lanes, Crough, and Rushy or Dely, and their Lakes and Tributaries, and the common Estuary thereof, between 21st July and 15th January. Between Cloghan Point and Dalkey Head, embracing the islands and sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st June. Between Dalkey Head and Lamb Head, embracing the islands and sea and coast between these points, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries running into the sea between these two points, same as the River Isky and the Waterville or Curraun Rivers and their Tributaries, between 21st July and 1st May. In the River Isky and its Tributaries, between 25th September and 1st May. In Waterville or Curraun River and its Tributaries, and all Lakes running into said river, between 15th July and 1st January.
10. Limerick.	Dunmore to Hags Head.	Between 21st July and 15th February, same as River Cough and Malgre, and Tributaries, and same between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, and between Leap Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between these points. For River Cough (above its Mouth) and Tributaries, between 21st August and 1st June. For Malgre River, between 15th July and 1st February. Between Dunmore Head and Kerry Head, and all Rivers flowing into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Leap Head and Hags Head, and all Rivers running into the sea between these points, between 15th September and 1st May.

NOTE.—The first section of the 15th & 17th Vols. of 114, provides that shall not be fewer than 150 days Close Season in each Fishery.
Where Close Season is by the 15th section of the 15th & 17th Vols. of 114, no Salmon or Trout shall be taken or taken in any way, except by single net and line, between the 1st of the month of January morning and the 1st of the month of the following January morning.

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in the different

No. and Name of Station.	Boundary of District.	Time.
1. Gidney.	Big's Head to Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Keshmonegha South and Ballymoneagh South, S.E. of Cobla Coast Guard Station to Styne Head.	Between 14th August and 1st February, more in Corrib or Galway, which is between 31st August and 15th February.
2. Connemara.	Sea Point of Boundary between Townlands of Keshmonegha South and Ballymoneagh South, S.E. of Cobla Coast Guard Station to Styne Head.	Between 15th August and 1st February.
3. Ballinacree.	Styne Head to Figuea Point.	Between the 31st August and 15th February, more in Londonderry and Carrisburgh Rivers and Estuaries. For Carrisburgh and Carrisburgh Rivers and Estuaries, between 15th of September and 1st July.
4. Bannoy.	Figuea Point to Bannoy Head.	Between 31st August and 15th February, more in Newport and Glenswilly, Carrisburgh and Carrisburgh Rivers and Estuaries. For Newport River and Estuary, 31st August and 29th March; Glenswilly River and Estuary, 15th September and 1st May; Carrisburgh and Carrisburgh Rivers and Estuaries, 31st August and 15th February.
5. Ballin.	Bannoy to Carrisburgh.	Between 15th August and 15th March, more in Palmarston and Bannoy Rivers, which is between 31st August and 1st June.
6. Sligo.	Carrisburgh to Mullaghmore.	" 15th August and 4th February, more in the Tidal Waters, Sligo River and its Estuary, which is between 15th July and 1st January, and more in the Mullaghmore River and its Estuary, which is between 15th September and 4th March, following.
7. Ballyshannon.	Mullaghmore to Bannoy.	" 15th August and 1st March, more in River Eden and Tullyshannon, and Estuary, which is between 15th September and 1st April.
8. Loughswilly.	Bannoy to Malin Head.	" 15th August and 4th Feb., for Tidal, more in Carrisburgh and Carrisburgh Rivers, Carrisburgh Bay, and Carrisburgh and Carrisburgh Rivers. For Carrisburgh or Carrisburgh River, between 14th September and 12th April. For Carrisburgh, between 30th Sept. and 1st April. For Carrisburgh Bay, between 30th September and 1st July. For Carrisburgh and Carrisburgh Rivers, between 31st August and 1st June.
9. Londonderry.	Malin to Derryish Boundary.	Between 31st August and 15th April.
10. Carrisburgh.	Derryish Boundary to Fortrush.	" 15th August and 4th February.
11. Ballymoneagh.	Fortrush to Donaghadee.	" 15th August and 15th March.
12. Derryish.	Donaghadee to Clough Head.	Between Ballymoneagh Point in County Louth, and Donaghadee in County Down, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 15th September and 1st April. Between Clough Head and the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Carrisburgh, County Louth, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th August and 12th February.
13. Donaghadee.	Clough Head to Carrisburgh.	From the Northern Boundary of the mouth of the River Carrisburgh to Ballymoneagh Point, embracing all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries flowing into the sea between said points, between 30th September and 1st May, following.
14. Donaghadee.	Clough Head to Carrisburgh.	Between 4th August and 15th February.

fishing for Salmon or Trout (arranged in Districts)

[illegible]

No. 79 cancelled, and No. 125 issued in Ben Chorro. No. 49 cancelled, and No. 126 issued in Ben Chorro.

CERTIFICATES granted up to Date of this Report for Fixed

No.	Place.	Name of Person to whom Certificate granted.	Date of Certificate.	Name of Person to whom Certificate transferred.	Date of Transfer.
44	Sharnon.	Knight of St. John.	8 February, 1860.	D. P. Fitzgerald.	15 August, 1867.
45	Do.	Charles T. Mearns.	Do.	W. O. L. Brown.	22 February, 1868.
46	Chatham Bay.	Henry Blackman.	Do.	Elizabeth Blackman.	2 April, 1868.
47	Kassara.	John Griffin.	Do.	—	—
48	Do.	Leslie Wren.	Do.	—	—
49	Do.	Do.	Do.	—	—
50	Do.	James Macgregor.	11 February, 1870.	John Griffin, Stephen Edward Spring, John, Peter Fitzgerald.	22 January, 1871.
51	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
52	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
53	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
54	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
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67	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
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72	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
73	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
74	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
75	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
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110	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
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113	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
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191	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
192	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
193	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
194	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
195	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
196	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
197	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
198	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
199	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
200	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

*Certificate No. 131.—A new Certificate, No. 146, issued for Curlewella. Western Wharf

RIVERS, THE TIDAL AND FRESH WATER BOUNDARIES of which have been defined to 31st December, 1899.

Name.	Boundary.	Date.
Aldridge, . . .	Aldridge Bridge	10th June, 1871.
Amagh, Clare, . . .	Bachelgers Bridge, between the townlands of Dough and Amagh,	27th November, 1879.
Anagrough, Clare, . . .	The border of stream at several sites of Lough Donnell, between the townlands of Clogh-moorey and Cloghmoorey,	27th November, 1879.
Bandon, . . .	The Bridge at Lismacash, known as the Bandonham Bridge,	19th January, 1861.
Barr, . . .	The Drove Bann and of Fishing Weir, known as the Cutty,	15th November, 1878.
Burren, . . .	The lowest Weir or Dam used for navigation purposes, near St. Malins, in county Cork,	16th March, 1864.
Blackwater, . . .	A straight line drawn due north across river at townland boundary between townlands of Ballycragh Glebe and Ballycragh,	15th March, 1870.
Bryes, . . .	Eastern Point of Grove Island at Gullbridge,	8th April, 1880.
Bry, . . .	Bry Bridge,	18th August, 1869.
Bride, . . .	Tallow Bridge Quay,	27th January, 1874.
Brookmole, Water- ford, . . .	South-westerly point of the Big Marsh in the townland of Liscannell,	6th August, 1864.
Carrig, . . .	The Carrig Bridge, being the bridge immediately seaward of the Balance Weir,	15th January, 1864.
Carrigrohilly, Co. Cork, . . .	Carrigrohilly Bridge,	18th June, 1871.
Castletown or Don- nell, . . .	The Mill Dam west below the Bridge across said River, and known as St. John's Bridge,	12th August, 1861.
Don, . . .	Williamstown Weir,	28th May, 1870.
Dool or Adantra, . . .	Adantra Bridge,	25th November, 1879.
Eske, . . .	Four Bridge above Donagh Bridge,	12th July, 1860.
Fane, . . .	The Railway Bridge across said River,	16th May, 1871.
Faugham, . . .	The boundary between the Townlands of Maydown and Cavanah,	16th June, 1869.
Fethy, . . .	The Road leading through Kilmartin from the Road leading from Lisacall to Kilmacrae by a line drawn in continuation of said Kilmartin Road across River,	4th October, 1874.
Fogarty, . . .	The Bridge commonly known as the New Bridge, immediately below the Clark House, at Ennis,	5th April, 1864.
Fulish, Co. Water- ford, . . .	A straight line drawn in a westerly direction across river at townland boundary between town- lands of Quinlan and Dewley,	15th March, 1870.
Fine, Co. Donagall, . . .	The boundary between the Townlands of Donaghmore Glebe and Carrick,	16th June, 1860.
Galey or Galey, Co. Kerry, . . .	The Stream called and known by the name of the Galey-Glebe between the townlands of Galey-Glebe and Bannacorney,	6th October, 1879.
Gleadow, Co. Kerry, . . .	Owenry's Bridge,	10th June, 1871.
Glenaholm, Co. Water- ford, . . .	The bridge across river known as the Little Bridge near Cappoquin,	15th March, 1871.
Glyde, . . .	Lynah's Weir,	28th May, 1872.
Gush, Co. Water- ford, . . .	A straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across river from a point on townland of Downan, at the road leading to Villanure, to a point on the townland of Coolin,	15th March, 1871.
Grough, Co. Water- ford, . . .	A straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across river at the townland boundary between the townlands of Rahoon and Ballyhenry,	16th March, 1871.
Jack, Co. Water- ford, . . .	Alton Bridge,	8th November, 1860.
Leane, . . .	The shallow at the head of the Pool, commonly called the Cat Pool,	20th July, 1866.
Lee, . . .	The Weir or Dam at the Water Works of Cork, known as the Water Works Weir,	12th August, 1864.
Lilly, Co. Water- ford, . . .	The bridge across river known as the Ballyhenry Bridge,	15th March, 1871.
Lilly, . . .	The Weir or Dam on said river known as the Island Bridge Weir,	12th August, 1864.
Mayne, . . .	The Bridge across river immediately outside and seaward of the Adara Dam,	15th August, 1866.
Maiden, Co. Kerry, . . .	A straight line drawn across river at right angles with its course at the boundary between the townlands of Coolin and Ballyhenry,	20th July, 1865.
Maiden or Duns- more, . . .	Wooden Bridge at Dunsmore Mill,	16th June, 1871.
Murphy, . . .	Moore Bridge,	15th June, 1866.
My, . . .	The foot of the hills immediately below the Weir at Ballina,	20th July, 1860.
Neen, . . .	The Imoleague Bridge,	16th March, 1864.
Owenry or Bally- henry, . . .	The Ballyhenry Bridge on the High Road,	16th June, 1871.
Shannon, . . .	The Weir or Dam known as the Corbally Mill Weir,	5th April, 1864.
Shinn, . . .	The Castle Bridge near Newmarket,	25th August, 1869.
Sherry, . . .	Encherry Bridge,	1st February, 1866.
Sigs or George, . . .	The Mill Dam above Florida Bridge, in town of Sigs,	12th February, 1871.
Swane or Camdoh, . . .	Swane Bridge,	16th June, 1871.
Suit, . . .	A line drawn across river at and opposite to the most up-stream part of the Coolinacree Weir,	16th March, 1864.
Tulla, Co. Kerry, . . .	The mouth of river as defined 21st November, 1878, by a straight line drawn in a north westerly direction across said river from a point on townland of Tulla to a point on town- land of Downanacree,	5th February, 1878.
Turkey, Co. Cork and Waterford, . . .	The bridge known as the Two Mile Bridge,	15th March, 1878.

DUNDALK, NEWRY, AND GREENORE RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Prime Fish (net Salmon and Trout)		Coarse Fish (salmon and of Blackhead and Harrington)		Serrings.		
		Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Boats.	Tons.	Cwt.
Cartington, " " "	With Stations, " " "	"	"	"	" 10	16	"	13
Strawberry, " " "	" " " "	"	"	" 20	" 22	1,200	75	11
Strawberry, " " "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	100	"	11
Total		2	2	20	2	1,380	75	13

The weights shown include that of packaging.

* Travel Plus, which includes a Set of petting Plus.

BELFAST AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Fishes and Shells.	No.	Salmon and Trout.					Trout Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)		* Coarse Fish (not Trout and Salmon and Shellfish)		
		Trout.	Salmon.	Total.	Owls.	Qns.	Total.	Owls.	Total.	Owls.	Qns.
Perch,	100	1	2	3	1	1	-	-	17	13	3
Trout,	71	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	20	3	2
Grayling,	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon,	1442	-	150	150	10	-	40	10	3	3	-
Trout,	170	-	13	13	1	-	-	-	80	3	1
Salmon,	340	-	20	20	-	-	14	1	-	-	-
Trout,	350	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	14	14	3
Grayling,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crabs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shells,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon,	40	-	2	2	-	-	14	13	200	10	-
Trout,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmon,	300	-	16	16	17	-	4	13	300	10	3
Trout,	350	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	3760	7	302	309	3	1	80	13	601	3	-

The masses shown above include weight of beam and ice.

* Including Pollen and Yolk

BELFAST AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

Weight instruction that of boys

BALLYCASTLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

From what Station.	To .	Salmon and Trout.				Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout).		Coarse Fish (exclusive of Wharf and Stevedores).	
		Boats.	Barrels.	Tons.	Cwt.	Total.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Salmonia.	Pollock.		75	1	10	1	10		4
Do.	Salmon.	200	30	30	10				10
Do.	Darrows.								10
	Total.	200	105	31	10	1	10	30	4

Weights include home and tax

LONDONDERRY AND LODGH SWILLY RAILWAY

From what stations.	To	Sales and Total.					Gross This (exclusive of Mailings and Receipts).			Earnings.		
		Dolls.	Shells.	Tons.	Cwt.	Gr.	Tons.	Cwt.	Gr.	Gross or Package.	Total.	Cents.
Bath station.	Derry.	171	3	14	11	1	12	3	3	41	6	25
Byronville.	do.	140	65	3	10	2	22	24	-	-	-	-
Palmer.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	7	24	-	-	-	-
Rock.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	-	-
Sumner.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leedsbury.	do.	128	-	14	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	8
Quincyville.	do.	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Total.		861	67	34	15	3	32	57	3	46	3	-

Excluding weight of ice and package

DONEGAL RAILWAY.

[illegible]

weights include that of postures and the

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.			Other Fish.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.
Between all G. S. & W. Stations, All G. S. & W. Stations.	Stations on other Railways.	50 500	10 4	5	50 1,500	1
	Total.	428	16	5	1,550	5

TRADE AND PROSPECT WORKS BOARD

Item description	No.	From 1/1/1910 to 31/12/1910		Estimated	
		Value	Cost	Value	Cost
1. <i>General</i>					
2. <i>General</i>					
3. <i>General</i>					
4. <i>General</i>					
5. <i>General</i>					
6. <i>General</i>					
7. <i>General</i>					
8. <i>General</i>					
9. <i>General</i>					
10. <i>General</i>					
11. <i>General</i>					
12. <i>General</i>					
13. <i>General</i>					
14. <i>General</i>					
15. <i>General</i>					
16. <i>General</i>					
17. <i>General</i>					
18. <i>General</i>					
19. <i>General</i>					
20. <i>General</i>					
21. <i>General</i>					
22. <i>General</i>					
23. <i>General</i>					
24. <i>General</i>					
25. <i>General</i>					
26. <i>General</i>					
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100. <i>General</i>					

RELATED GREAT BRITAIN MARKET.

Item description	No.	From 1/1/1910 to 31/12/1910		Estimated		Actual		Budget	
		Value	Cost	Value	Cost	Value	Cost	Value	Cost
1. <i>General</i>									
2. <i>General</i>									
3. <i>General</i>									
4. <i>General</i>									
5. <i>General</i>									
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99. <i>General</i>									
100. <i>General</i>									

IRISHLAND GREAT VERNER SALFORD—continued.

FISHERIES.

Type of Fishing.	No.	Season and Date.			Days of Week.			Number of Fishes.			Weight.		
		Season.	Date.	Time.	Day.	Month.	Year.	No.	Weight.	Value.	No.	Weight.	Value.
1. Salmon.	1	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
2. Trout.	2	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
3. Mackerel.	3	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
4. Herring.	4	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
5. Cod.	5	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
6. Pout.	6	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
7. Plaice.	7	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
8. Sole.	8	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
9. Turbot.	9	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
10. Skate.	10	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
11. Eel.	11	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
12. Other.	12	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Total.													

GRAND TOTAL, AND VERNER SALFORD.

Type of Fishing.	No.	Season and Date.			Days of Week.			Number of Fishes.			Weight.		
		Season.	Date.	Time.	Day.	Month.	Year.	No.	Weight.	Value.	No.	Weight.	Value.
1. Salmon.	1	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
2. Trout.	2	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
3. Mackerel.	3	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
4. Herring.	4	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
5. Cod.	5	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
6. Pout.	6	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
7. Plaice.	7	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
8. Sole.	8	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
9. Turbot.	9	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
10. Skate.	10	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
11. Eel.	11	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
12. Other.	12	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Total.													

COOL, HARBOR, AND DOCK COAST BARRAGE.

Type and Number	No.	Station and Name.		Date of Construction (if known)		Date of Reconstruction (if known)		Material	Remarks
		Station	Name	Date	Year	Date	Year		
Type 1 No. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total									

The single doors shown in enclosure A to the left and right of this table.

WATERGATE AND LUNAR COAST BARRAGE.

Station and Name.		Type of Structure	Material	Remarks
Station	Name			
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36
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38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40
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42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45
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47	47	47	47	47
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52	52	52	52	52
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54	54	54	54	54
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58	58	58	58	58
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62	62	62	62	62
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64	64	64	64	64
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66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100

REMARKS AND OTHER DATA.

Type and Number	No.	Station and Name.						Remarks
		Station	Name	Date	Year	Date	Year	
Type 1 No. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		3	3	3	3	3	3	3
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4
		5	5	5	5	5	5	5
		6	6	6	6	6	6	6
		7	7	7	7	7	7	7
		8	8	8	8	8	8	8
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9
		10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total								

LIMERICK, CASTLECONNELL AND KILLALOE RAILWAY

[illegible]

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Prize Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)		Game Fish (exclusive of Muskellunge and Herring.)			Herring.			
		Brown.	Bucktail.	Tout.	Otwa.	Gr.	Trout.	Otwa.	Tout.	Otwa.	Gr.	Brown.	Tout.	Otwa.	Gr.
Waterford,	All Stations. . .	5	10	1	6	1	5	7	10	11	0	226	23	34	3
St. Charles,	do.	18	272	3	30	42222	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
St. Lawrence, .. .	do.	40	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kilbuckey,	do.								1	1	1				
Total,		63	291	7	7	2	2	7	11	6	1	228	23	34	3

Weight is including that of each wire and its lead.

KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAY.

From what Salina.	To	Sales and Trust.						Harrington.		
		Bakers.	Town.	Civil.	Gen.	Eat.		Town.	Civil.	Gen.
Merrill. Maryborough.	= =	\$ +	+ -	- E	- +	H -		" "	H B	' 2

Wavelengths in nm (nmol of compound)

TRALES AND VENIT RAILWAY.

From what Stations.	To	Mockers.		
		Excess.	Trans.	Cut.
Frank.	Bradford.	357	80	17
Do.	Amherst.	40	2	
Do.	Belmont.	100	2	
Do.	Birmingham.	1,077	25	11
Do.	Chick.	20	1	15
Do.	Conover.	12		12
Do.	Goldens.	1,073	708	2
Do.	Ham.	18	2	17
Do.	Hamstead.	47		
Do.	Ham.	100	2	
Do.	Ham.	107		
Do.	Ham.	1,440	74	7
Do.	Ham.			
Do.	Ham.	314	10	19
Do.	Ham.	465	54	
Do.	Ham.	220	7	
Do.	Ham.	90	1	
Do.	Ham.	1,000	205	2
Do.	Ham.	20	2	
Do.	Ham.	20	2	
Do.	Ham.	2		
Do.	Ham.	361	16	
Do.	Ham.	36		
Do.	Ham.	3		
Do.	Ham.	42	2	16
Do.	Ham.			
Total.		5,117	1,265	17

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE
WATERFORD, DUNCAHYAN, AND LISMORE RAILWAY

[illegible]

Weight, including flask of reagents and ion

WATERFORD AND TRAMORE RAILWAY

From what Station.	To	Mileage.		
		Boat.	Train.	Car.
Traverse, " " " "	Waukegan, " " " "	73	8	35

The weight shown above is understood to be the net weight of the fish.

WEST AND SOUTH CLARE RAILWAY

From what Station.	To	Salmon and Trout.					Tide Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)			Coarse Fish (exclusive of Mackerel and Herrings.)			Mackerel.				Herrings.	
		Bees.	Tees.	Cuts.	Qrs.	Drs.	Cuts.	Qrs.	Drs.	Totes.	Cuts.	Qrs.	Bees.	Tees.	Cuts.	Qrs.	Bees.	Cuts.
Middlewich, Do., Do.,	Trails, Lincoln, Bromley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	2	-	-	-	-
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	2	12	-	-	-
Lakew, Do.,	Lincoln, Bromley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gelly, Do., Do., Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln, Lincoln, Bromley, Bromley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Kiln, Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Kiln, Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
	Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27	12	12	12	12
Do., Do., Do., Do., Do.,	Trails, Bromley, Bromley, Kiln, Kiln,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	12	27				

DEGGHEDA STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Month.	From what place.	To what Port.	Salmon and Trout.			Prize Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)			Other Fish.		
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
1888.											
January.	Dorchester.	Liverpool.	.	27	2	1	2	4	25	26	1
February.	do.	do.	.	1	0	.	.	.	10	16	4
March.	do.	do.	.	2	0	.	.	.	10	17	6
April.	do.	do.	.	3	0	.	.	.	1	1	0
May.	do.	do.	.	10	11	.	.	.	1	1	0
June.	do.	do.	.	15	11	.	.	.	1	1	0
July.	do.	do.	.	10	11	.	.	.	1	1	0
August.	do.	do.	.	8	0	.	.	.	1	1	0
September.	do.	do.	.	.	.	.	15	2	24	4	.
October.	do.	do.	.	.	.	.	11	2	21	4	.
November.	do.	do.	.	.	.	2	2	2	24	4	.
December.	do.	do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	4	.
Total.			8	34	1	4	4	.	120	6	.

+ 4. 100% 100% 100%

LARNE AND STRANRAER ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Month.	From what place.	To what Port.	Scales and Tons.			Sea Fish.	
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Tons.	Cwt.
January to December, 1880.	Portmah,	Various towns in England and Scot- land.	21	0	1	.	.
	Scot.,		10	11	2	.	.
	Switzerland,		2	1	.	.	.
	Town,		70	2	.	.	.
	Antwerp,		0	.	.	.	.
	Germany,		0	0	1	.	.
	Switzerland,		34	11	.	.	.
	England,		0	.	.	11	4
	From Dublin,		0	.	.	.	.
Total,			128	12	.	11	4

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, *via* GREENORE AND HOLYHEAD.

[illegible]

* Traveler's Club

● 2014年12月1日

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE
DUNDALK AND NEWRY STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

APPENDIX.
Sec. 34.
(continued)

Month.	From what place.	To what Port.	Prime Fish (Net Salmon and Trout)		
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.
Total for 12 months.	Dundee. " "	Liverpool. " "	23	14	"

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMERS

From what place.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Prime Fish (not Salmon and Trout.)		Mackerel.		Herrings.		Other Fish.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Wainford.	New Milford.	250	79	80	22	4	8	5	0	25	21
SEASIDE.	do.		21								8
Lawers.	do.	14	29								
Ospoon.	do.	22	39								
W. Fraser.	do.		1					1		41	8
Lawrick.	do.	30	37								
Payson.	do.	47	28								3
Wells.	do.		6							4	
Paul.	do.					5	5				
Talbot.	do.					3	14			7	6
Edwards.	do.	8		2							
Kirk.	do.		6								2
Chesnut.	do.	5	22								
Edison.	do.		1							14	21
Crofton Central.	do.									5	
	Total.	395	8	90	18	12	7	6	7	126	32

CITY OF CORK STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Month.	From what Mission.	To	Solomon and Treng.			Course Poly (University of Malacca and Livingston.)		Malacca.			Harrington.		
			Bacon.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Bacon.	Tons.	Cwt.	Bacon.	Tons.	Cwt.
January.	Cork.	Emergent.	89	4	8	49	17	415	21	18	-	-	-
February.	do.	do.	87	4	8	48	17	404	20	17	-	-	-
March.	do.	do.	87	4	8	48	17	404	20	17	-	-	-
April.	do.	do.	87	4	8	48	17	404	20	17	-	-	-
May.	do.	do.	87	4	8	48	17	404	20	17	-	-	-
June.	do.	do.	87	4	8	48	17	404	20	17	-	-	-
July.	do.	do.	87	4	8	48	17	404	20	17	-	-	-
August.	do.	do.	87	4	8	48	17	404	20	17	-	-	-
September.	do.	do.	87	4	8	48	17	404	20	17	-	-	-
October.	do.	do.	87	4	8	48	17	404	20	17	-	-	-
November.	do.	do.	87	4	8	48	17	404	20	17	-	-	-
December.	do.	do.	87	4	8	48	17	404	20	17	-	-	-
Total.			894	34	8	489	17	4,044	209	17	-	-	-
January.	Cork.	British.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
February.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
March.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
April.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
May.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
June.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
July.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
August.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
September.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
October.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
November.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
December.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.			80	6	8	340	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
January.	Cork.	Malacca.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
February.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
March.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
April.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
May.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
June.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
July.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
August.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
September.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
October.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
November.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
December.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.			74	6	8	340	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
January.	Cork.	Scottingham.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
February.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
March.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
April.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
May.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
June.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
July.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
August.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
September.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
October.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
November.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
December.	do.	do.	8	-	-	34	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.			74	6	8	340	13	-	-	-	-	-	-

CLYDE SHIPPING COMPANY (WATERFORD).

Month.	From what place.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.			Prize Fish (but Salmon and Trout.)	
			Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Cwt.	Qrs.
February.	Waterford.	Southampton.	2	0	0	0	0
Do.	do.	Gloucester.	4	0	0	0	0
April.	do.	Southampton.	12	0	0	0	0
May.	do.	do.	0	0	0	0	0
June.	do.	do.	0	0	0	0	0
Do.	do.	Wiganstown.	0	0	0	0	0
July.	do.	Southampton.	0	0	0	0	0
August.	do.	do.	0	0	0	0	0
September.	do.	do.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.			18	11	0	0	0

WATERFORD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From what places.	To what Ports.	Salmon and Trout.		Hake, &c.		Mackerel.		Bonetops.		Sigs.	
		Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Waterford.	London.	22	4	0	0	200	10	0	0	0	0
Do.	Liverpool.	44	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0
Total.		66	14	0	0	200	10	10	10	0	0



